# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,297.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. 52 | 0 |
| ———— including postage | „ 72 | 0 |
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| ———— including postage | „ 38 | 0 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 | 0 |
| Second Ditto | „ 2 | 8 |
| Third Ditto | „ 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 | 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines. |

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. Each...Rupee 1

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILCOX.—April 16th, at Grant Road, the wife of Mr. H. R. Wilcox, C. E., of a daughter.

DEATH.

NANCARROW—April 19th, at No. 7, Grant Buildings, Mr. Thomas Nancarrow, Pilot, aged 43 years, deeply regretted Friends will please accept this intimation.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

LYALL—KNYVETT—April 10th, at Maldah, by the Rev. M. E Mills, of Bhangulpore, D. R. Lyall, Esq., C. S., to Laura Agnes. daughter of the late Major General W. J. B. Knyvett, H. E. I. C S.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 3rd & | 17th | Leave Bussorah | 19th & | 2nd |
| „ Muscat | 8th | 22nd | „ Koweit | 20th | 3rd |
| „ B. Abbas | 11th | 25th | „ Bushire | 23rd | 6th |
| „ Linga | 12th | 26th | „ Linga | 25th | 9th |
| „ Bahrein | 14th | 28th | „ B. Abbas | 28th | 11th |
| „ Bushire | 16th | 30th | „ Muscat | 29th | 12th |
| Arrive Bussorah | 17th | 31st | Arrive Bombay | 2nd | 16th |

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. ATKINSON, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

N. B—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on............ 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, J. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P M it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 1 & | 15 | Leave Calcutta | | & 15 |
| „ Carwar | 2 | 16 | „ Bimlipatam | 4 | 18 |
| „ Mangalore | 3 | 17 | „ Vizagapatam | 4 | 18 |
| „ Cannanore | 4 | 18 | „ Coconada | 5 | 19 |
| „ Calicut | 4 | 18 | „ Madras | 10 | 24 |
| „ Cochin | 5 | 19 | „ Negapatam | 11 | 25 |
| „ Tuticorin | | 20 | „ Galle | 14 | |
| „ Colombo | | 21 | „ Colombo | | 28 |
| „ Galle | | | „ Tuticorin | | 29 |
| „ Negapatam | 10 | 24 | „ Cochin | 16 | 1* |
| „ Madras | 16 | 30 | „ Calicut | 16 | 1† |
| „ Coconada | 17 | 2 | „ Cannanore | 17 | 2 |
| „ Vizagapatam | 18 | 3 | „ Mangalore | 18 | 3 |
| „ Bimlipatam | 18 | 3 | „ Carwar | 19 | 4 |
| Arrive Calcutta | 20 | 5 | Arrive Bombay | 20 | 5 |

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, C. DAY, will be despatched as above on 1st May at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 16th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

| DOWN STEAMERS. | | | UP STEAMERS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | ..Dep. | Saturday. | Cochin | ..Dep. | Saturday. |
| Rutnagherry | „ | Sunday. | Beypore | „ | Sunday. |
| Vingoria | „ | Sunday. | Calicut | „ | Sunday. |
| Goa | „ | Monday. | Tellicherry | „ | Monday. |
| Carwar | „ | Monday. | Cannanore | „ | Monday. |
| Compta | „ | Monday. | Mangalore. | „ | Tuesday. |
| Mangalore | „ | Tuesday. | Compta | „ | Wednesday. |
| Cannanore | „ | Wednesday. | Carwar | „ | Wednesday. |
| Tellicherry | „ | Wednesday. | Goa | „ | Wednesday. |
| Calicut | „ | Wednesday. | Vingorla | „ | Thursday. |
| Beypore | „ | Wednesday. | Rutnagherry, | | Thursday. |
| Cochin | ..Arr. | Thursday. | Bombay | ..Arr. | Friday. |

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 21st April, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

### STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| *Down Steamers.* | | | | *Up Steamers.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | -Dep. | Wednesday | P.M. | Goa | -Dep. | Monday | A.M. |
| Hurnee | „ | Thursday | A.M. | Vingorla | „ | Monday | P.M. |
| Unjunwell | „ | Thursday | A.M. | Malwan | „ | Monday | P.M. |
| Jyghur | „ | Thursday | P.M. | Jytapore | „ | Tuesday | A.M. |
| Rutnagherry | „ | Friday | A.M. | Rutnagherry | „ | Tuesday | P.M. |
| Jytapore | „ | Friday | A.M. | Jyghur | „ | Wednesday | A.M. |
| Malwan | „ | Friday | P.M. | Unjunwell | „ | Wednesday | A.M. |
| Vingorla | „ | Saturday | A.M. | Hurnee | „ | Wednesday | A.M. |
| Goa | -Arr. | Saturday | A.M. | Bombay | -Arr | Wednesday | P.M. |

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 25th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Departure from Boree Bunder to | Oorun. | | Oolwa. | | Karanjah. | | Rewas. | | Dhurumtur. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FARES. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. |
| First Class | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Second Class | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 |
| Third Class | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until fur ther notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

### STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | £ 64 | 10 | 0 | Including Railway Transit in Egypt. |
| Second Class | „ 37 | 5 | 0 | |
| Third Class | „ 23 | 5 | 0 | |

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class | £60 | Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt. |
| Second Class | £35 | |

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 800 Tons, Captain SPROULE, will be despatched about 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

## NOTICES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 1 P. M., on FRIDAY the 20th instant, for the purchase of about (200) two hundred Hogsheads of PORTER or ALE of good quality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

A. W. LUCAS, Lieut. Col., Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Ext. Commt. Office, 16th April 1866.

THE FIRST PARSEE BARONET:
being passages from the Life and Fortunes of the late
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BARONET,
BY
COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR,
Late of the Elphinstone College.
To be had at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao,
Price—Rs. 2 each.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 | Bbls and half Bbls Apples, |
| 100 | Bbls Flour, |
| 200 | Do. Rosin, |
| 300 | Cases Naptha, |
| 100,000 | feet Lumber, |

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED). NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SIXTH CALL OF RUPEES 100 PER SHARE.—FINAL NOTICE.—To SHAREHOLDERS.—All Shares on which the SIXTH and LAST CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, due on the 15th ultimo, is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before SATURDAY the 21st instant, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED, and disposed of as the Directors may deem fit.

By order, A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th April 1866.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who may have Vehar Water Taps outside their Houses, used for other than Household purposes, must have them removed within one week from the date of this Notice, as such Taps cannot be allowed after the 20th instant.

In the event of any person wishing to have a Tap for other than Household purposes, Notice must be given in proper form to this Office, before the 20th instant, and a Meter will be supplied at prime cost.

By order of the Munl. Commr. for the City of Bombay, RUSSEL AITKEN, Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, Ex. Engr.'s Office, 12th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TO LET, with immediate occupation, this Company's SAW-MILLS and PREMISES appertaining thereto at Tank Bunder.

The Saw Mills are open to inspection, and comprise the following Machinery by Messrs. S. WARSSON & Co., which will be made over to the Lessee in good working order, with Tools complete.

- 1 Rack Bench.
- 1 Deal Frame.
- 1 Small Circular Saw.
- 1 Moulding Machine.
- 1 General Joiner.
- 1 Morticeing Machine.
- 1 Band Saw.
- 1 Planing Machine.

Application should be addressed to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its reestablishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આધારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).
Bombay, 12th April 1866.

## NOTICES.

*NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.*

*Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

*Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.*

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA" are requested to send in their MSS on or before the 25th inst. The Publisher hopes in future to bring this Publication out regularly on the 1st of each month.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port.

C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice MR. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE, Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Received per "Overland Mail," a consignment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY commenced business as TAILOR & GENERAL OUTFITTER, under the name and style of WALTER & Co., at No. 12, Meadow Street, opposite the Royal Bank of India, and adjacent to the Establishment of Messrs. Watson & Co.

E. WALTER MOSES.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Com"missions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee, JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held pursuant to Advertisement at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1, Church Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 16th instant,

It was proposed by Hurbum Nursey, Esq., seconded by Luckmidass Vulubjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co. be appointed Agents of the Company."

ગેલાભાઇ પદમશી.
GHELLABHOY PUDUMSEY, Chairman.
18th April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held pursuant to Advertisement at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1, Church Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 16th instant,

It was proposed by Luckumsey Sewjee, Esq., seconded by Purbut Ludha, and carried unanimously—"That Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers."

ગેલાભાઇ પદમશી.
GHELLABHOY PUDUMSEY, Chairman.
18th April 1866.

### THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN, Agent of ISMAIL KHAN, Artist Painter, Delhi, will remain in Bombay during one month from this date for the purpose of registering orders for copies to be taken on Ivory from Photographs. Ladies and Gentlemen intending to avail themselves of his services, are requested to address their orders in writing to "MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN," Bhendy Bazaar, near Aga Khan's Stable.

Bombay, 10th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).
Bombay, 5th August 1865.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.—SUIT No. 134 OF 1865.

Coondajee Alloojee Patell Thacoor, Zilloo Luxumon Thacoor, Wittoo Padmon Thacoor, Trimbuck Mahadoo Thacoor, Narayen Dhacoo Thacoor, Gowria Pandoo Thacoor, Canoo Dhacool Thacoor, and Namajee Heera Thacoor, Hindoo Cultivators, residing in the village of Madala, near Matoonga, within the Island of Bombay. — *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Jugajee Mucoond Thacoor, Dhanajee Jugajee Thacoor, also Hindoo Cultivators, residing in the village aforesaid, and Memon Hajee Sidick Hajee Oosman, Mahomedan Merchant, residing in Bombay, outside the Fort, Memon Street. — *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an order bearing date the 15th day of November 1865, and made in this cause, which relates to certain hilly ground commonly known as Mangoochibhat, situate in the village of Madala, within the island of Bombay, containing 1513 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the ground of Elen and Zoozia Sarow, on the West by a public gowan or passage, on the North by the ground of Ragi, widow of Pittoo Thacoor, and on the South by the ground of Martin Domingo Souza, now in the possession of the Defendants above-named. Any person or persons who may claim as a member or members of an undivided Hindoo family to be entitled to share commonly with the said Plaintiffs and the said Defendant JUGAJEE MACOOND THACOOR and DHANAJEE JUGAJEE THACOOR in the said land, are hereby required either in person or by their Solicitor, on or before FRIDAY the 27th day of April 1866, to come in and prove their claim before me at my Chambers in the Court House, Fort, Bombay, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 4th day of April 1866.

CHARLES E FOX, Commissioner.

## NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LD.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of Rupees (100) One Hundred per Share on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 20th April 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors, J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th March 1866.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I am not responsible for the transactions of my Son, EZEKIEL REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL, who carries on business on his own account and risk. REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL.

Bombay, 10th April 1866.

શરવે લોકોને જાહેર ખબર આપવામાં આવેછે કે મારો છોકરો ઇજકેલ રૂબીન ડેવીડ ઇશરાએલ પોતાને હથાએ અને જોખમે વેપાર, ધંનધો ચલાવે છે તેની આપ લે બાબતનો જોખમ મારે માથે નથી.
રૂબીન ડેવીડ ઇશરાએલની સહી.
મુકામ મુંબઇ તારીખ ૧૦ મી માહે એપરેલ સન ૧૮૬૬.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The undersigned having been duly appointed Liquidators of the above Corporation at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 19th ultimo, hereby give Notice to all Debtors of the above Corporation to pay forthwith their several Debts, and to all Creditors to furnish them forthwith with a statement of their respective Claims.

RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA,
TEMOOLJI PESTONJI,
RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR, } Liquidators.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 4th April 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 6th to WEDNESDAY the 25th April 1866, in accordance with Clause XIV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board, JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—
PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST ARRIVED OVERLAND, some Double Gloster CHEESE, at Rs. 1-4-0 per lb.

No. 23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO BE LANDED, per "CITY OF MADRAS," TENNENT'S PALE ALE, best quality, capsuled, in Quarts and Pints.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 24th April, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 23rd instant, viz., "That Clause 10 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that in future the qualification for a Director shall be two Shares instead of three."

EWART, LATHAM & Co, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that if the SECOND and THIRD CALLS, now overdue on the Shares of this Company, be not paid on or before the 20th April next, with Interest thereon, the said Shares will be FORFEITED in accordance with Act 19 of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

By order of the Board, W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN BUILDINGS.—The advantages of Sectional Portable Wooden Buildings may be briefly summed up as follows,—viz:—

1st. Three years' trial has proved that the material is adapted to an Indian climate.

2nd. The buildings have an inner and outer wall, with an *air space*, so that a *free current of air can circulate around them.*

3rd. There is an inner and outer roof, with *air space*, so that a *free current of air passes over the buildings.*

4th. The outer roof has a felt composition and gravel roofing, which is impervious to water, heat, or even fire.

Plans, Specifications, &c., may be seen at our Office.

FARNHAM & Co.

2nd Floor David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇસપીનીગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST on all UNPAID CALLS of the above Company shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the undermentioned dates:—

On Second Call from 20th August 1865.
On Third Call from 20th January 1866.
On Fourth Call from 15th April 1866.

By order of the Directors, MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honour to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—Kashmeer Shawls, Woven, Needle, and Braid-worked Kashmeer Thread Chudders of Rampoor pattern Shawl. Articles of all sorts.

Contracts taken for Silk Sashes, Silk or Pushmeena Turbans, Silk or Pushmeena Kummurbunds for the use of Regiments.

☞ Priced lists forwarded on application.

Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, General Agents, beg the special attention of those who may favour them with their custom, to their splendid assortment of CHUDDERS of finest colours, large, at Rs. 37 (of double thread), and Rs. 33 single thread, (the former specially recommended), manufactured and dyed under their special superintendence of the best material and free from those blemishes of black thread and stripeness that so frequently disfigure the inferior Rampoor Shawls sent in quantities from Loodiana and other places to Bombay.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL, General Agents.

Umritsur, 5th March 1866.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, (from 1st May) an upper-storied BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, 7 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 125, 175, 200, 200, 225, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), a cool comfortable BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, consisting of 4 Bed, 2 Dressing, 2 Bath, Dining and Dressing Rooms, Papered, Matted and newly Painted, with Out-Houses and large Compound. Water laid on. Rent Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, two comfortable BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 375 and 450 per month furnished, or Rs. 300 and 350 unfurnished. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co,
11 Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, HOUSE No. 8, Church Gate Street; LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and EWART'S LODGE, at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 21st March 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET (with immediate possession), 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretary and Treasurers.

### THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

*In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly*
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

*Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.*

## WANTED.

WANTED A PASSAGE.—A Missionary of the C. M. S. wishes to send a Native Christian Boy to England. The Boy can speak English, and would act as a Servant, or take care of a Child. His passage paid to Southampton or if via Marseilles to London, is all that is required. Apply at the Robert Money Institution, Esplanade.

BOARD AND LODGING.—A single Gentleman can on moderate terms be accommodated with the above by a respectable Family, residing in a very healthy locality, not far from the Fort. Apply to "OMEGA," care of the Publisher Bombay *Gazette.*

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected every day. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 12th April 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken.
Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz.
Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at „ 30 do.
Also a few Cases Choice Hock at Rs. 36 per dozen.
Samples at G. B. GLADDING, Apollo Street, near High Court.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BRANDY (Delbuck Fils) | Rs. 16 | per Doz. |
| BEUJOLAIOS WINE | „ 15 | „ |
| Do. Do. | „ 13 | „ |
| CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal | „ 38 | „ |
| PORT (Carbonell's) | „ 32 | „ |
| SHERRY do. | „ 32 | „ |
| MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases | „ 30 | „ |
| SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen | „ 30 | per case. |
| Do. Quarts 1 dozen | „ 30 | „ |

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. | Rs. 27 | per Doz. |
| do. do. | 29 | „ |
| Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. | Rs. 27 | „ |
| „ „ 2 „ pts. | 14 | „ |
| Old Tom | Rs. 20 | „ |

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.'s Stocks of the above, although much diminished by the large and continued demand, still include the following:—

CHAMPAGNE, third quality. A wonderful Wine at the price (Rs. 26). It is recommended as thoroughly good and wholesome, to the many in this country, who, under medical advice, drink no Wine but Champagne.

SPARKLING MOSELLES, first and second qualities. Wines of unquestionable excellence.

AMONTILLADO SHERRY.—A small quantity of this exquisite fluid still available (Rs. 36.)

WHITE SEAL SHERRY.—The surprising quality of this, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s cheapest Sherry, will show consumers the class of Wines in which that House deals (Rs. 20.)

PORTS.—The quality of these Wines has afforded felicitation both to purchasers and sellers (Rs. 28 and Rs. 24)

BRANDIES.—The stock of the Rs. 33 quality being small, Consumers are recommended the Yellow and White Seals (Rs. 28 and 22) which almost vie with the first in delicacy.

OLD-TOM, and the other Spirits are such as only Messrs. C. P. & Co. know how to select.

LIQUEURS.—These may be heard of from any connoisseur of this city.

Price list on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE | ...Quarts in Case of | 1 | doz. each. |
| Do. | ...Pints do. | 3 | „ |
| MOSELLE | ...Quarts do. | 1 | „ |
| Do. | ...Pints do. | 3 | „ |
| HOCK | ...(Hockheimer) Quarts. do | 1 | „ |
| Do. | ...(Marcobrunner) Qts. do | 1 | „ |
| Do. | ...(Johannisberg) Qts. do | 1 | „ |
| BRANDY | | 1 | „ |
| CLARET | ...(St. Julien) | 3 | „ |
| Do. | ...(Larose) | 3 | „ |
| EAU DE COLOGNE | | 6 | Bottles in a Case. |

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

| | Per doz. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. | 90 |
| Do. „ Do. | 40 |
| Do. „ a Crown | 30 |
| Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints | 21 |
| Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality | 40 |
| Do. do. Pints | 21 |
| Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co | 36 |
| Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown | 30 |
| Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints | 16 |
| Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 35 |
| Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown | 30 |
| Do. Fine Still Red Seal | 18 |
| Sherry Pale, Blue Seal | 23 |
| Do. Do. Yellow Seal | 29 |
| Do. Golden, Do. | 29 |
| Do. Green Seal | 33 |
| Do. Vino Fino | 29 |
| Do. Red Seal | 37 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal | 33 |
| Claret Light Capsule | 15 |
| Do. do. Pints | 8 |
| Do. Yellow Seal | 23 |
| Do. Red Do. Pints | 17 |
| Do. Do. Do. Quarts | 32 |
| Port, Black Seal | 26 |
| Brandy, Vieux Cognac | 34 |
| Do. Brand a Crown | 24 |
| Old Tom, Red Seal | 18 |
| Dry Gin, Black Seal | 18 |
| Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts | 35 |
| Do. Pints | 19 |

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

| | Per doz. Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| SELECTED SHERRIES. | | |
| Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine | Rs. 42 | 0 |
| Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal | 33 | 0 |
| Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal | 28 | 0 |
| Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied | 28 | 0 |
| PORTS. | | |
| Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal | 30 | 10 |
| Second quality, Red Seal | 24 | 10 |
| CLARETS. | | |
| Chateaux Margaux | Rs. 34 | 0 |
| Leoville | 28 | 0 |
| St. Julien | 22 | 0 |
| Medoc | 16 | 9 |
| Medoc Petit | 12 | 0 |
| CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.* | | |
| Superior quality by F Geisler and Co. | Rs. 44 | 24 |
| Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co. | 44 | 24 |
| Mumm's, best dry | 44 | 24 |
| MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE. | | |
| Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz | 40 | 21 |
| Sauterne, best | 26 | 0 |
| SPIRITS. | | |
| Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen | Rs. 30 | 0 |
| Good, second quality | 24 | 0 |
| Gin Old Tom, by Boothe | 20 | 0 |
| Do. do. by Swan and Boord | 20 | 12 |
| Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case) | 30 | 0 |
| Whiskey, Kinhan's LL | 21 | 0 |
| Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves) | 20 | 0 |
| LIQUEURS, &c. | | |
| Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles | 42 | 0 |
| Maraschino di Zara | 50 | 0 |
| Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil) | 30 | 0 |
| Absyinthe (Neuenburg) | 24 | 0 |
| Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.) | 21 | 0 |
| Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen) | 30 | 15 |
| Ginger Wine by Crabbe | 20 | 0 |
| Ginger Cordial and Brandy | 24 | 12 |
| Orange Hokoca Bitters | 24 | 12 |

BEERS.

Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

*Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.*

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## FOR SALE.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONERY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, 1st May, at 3 P. M., the MATERIALS of a House and Outhouses at Colaba, standing on this Company's property.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the Purchase Money must be paid at the time of sale and the remainder seven days after.

The Buildings must be removed and the ground cleared by 1st June, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Materials resold

The premises can be viewed on application to Captain BECK, the Flotilla Superintendent at Colaba.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

17th April 1866.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 350.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

### CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

| | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. Corrected to February '66 | 12 | 0 |
| The Wreck of the *London* | 0 | 12 |
| The Demons of the Sea. By W. S. Hayward | 1 | 8 |
| Friend Eli's Daughter; and other tales | 1 | 8 |
| Marietta; a novel. By T. A. Trollope | 1 | 8 |
| The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 1 N. S. with Patterns | 5 | 12 |
| Ditto Supplement, bound | 8 | 0 |
| Orthopraxy; the Mechanical Treatment of Deformities, &c. of the Human Frame. By H. H. Bigg | 7 | 8 |
| Artemus Ward; his Travels | 0 | 12 |
| ———— among the Mormons | 0 | 12 |
| Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church, 2 vols. | 24 | 0 |
| Templeton's Workshop Companion | 3 | 12 |
| Nursery Rhymes, new and old | 3 | 12 |
| Napoleon's Book of Fate | 0 | 8 |
| Plays—Unprotected Female. Cool as a Cucumber. Practical Man. Each | 0 | 8 |
| Our Farm of Four Acres, &c | 0 | 12 |
| Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol. | 5 | 12 |
| Born Again. By Rev. J. Winslow | 2 | 0 |
| Fergusson's Surgery | 7 | 12 |
| Tennyson's In Memoriam | 4 | 8 |
| ———— Idylls of the King | 5 | 4 |
| ———— Enoch Arden | 4 | 8 |
| ———— The Princess | 3 | 11 |
| The Handy Horse Book. By a Cavalry Officer | 2 | 12 |
| Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ. | 3 | 8 |
| Picture Scrap Book for Children | 6 | 0 |
| Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry | 2 | 12 |
| Davis on Flexions of the Uterus | 2 | 0 |
| Every Man's Own Lawyer | 5 | 0 |
| Fielding's Works, complete in 1 vol. | 10 | 8 |
| Field Day and Sham Fight (in box). | 10 | 8 |
| Miniature Drill (in box) | 5 | 9 |

17th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

*Agents*—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 inch | from Rs. 15 | to Rs. 25 |
| 10 „ | „ „ 20 | to „ 30 |
| 12 „ | „ „ 26 | to „ 35 |
| 14 „ | „ „ 32 | to „ 40 |
| 16 „ | „ „ 40 | to „ 55 |

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 43 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—

For four Eggs ............Rs. 20
„ six Eggs ............ 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—

With 2 Glass Jars.........Rs. 25 to 40
„ 3 do. ............ 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 23 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—

2 Bottle Frames ............Rs. 50
3 Bottle do. ............ „ 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plain beaded pattern | Rs. 25 | 0 |
| Engraved and beaded pattern | 28 | 0 |
| Chased and beaded pattern | 30 | 0 |
| Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels) | 30 | 0 |
| Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins) | 35 | 0 |

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Engraved and beaded pattern | 38 | 0 |
| Chased and beaded, *larger size* | 50 | 0 |

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Table Knives per doz. | Rs. 22 | 0 |
| Dessert „ „ „ | „ 18 | 0 |
| Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) | „ 7 | 8 |
| Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork | „ 7 | 0 |
| Table Steels. Each | „ 1 | 8 |

*** Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS close at 500 premium, nominal; Elphinstones 850; new do. 15 premium; Mazagons 825; Freres 350; United Victorias 1,650 per share; Bombay Bank shares 16 premium; Commercials 12 discount; Old Financials 12 discount. Nothing doing. Market depressed and tending downwards.

## BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 1½d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. 1¼d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1 13/16d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 101 |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99¾ |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | 98¾ |
| Madras | 30 Do. do. | 99 |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 212 |

# MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 19.

Jacob, Lieutenant S. S., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.

Laughton, Captain D. W., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Oomrawuttee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.

Cullen, Assistant Surgeon P., Civil Surgeon, Wurdah, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Candy, Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Department, on duty, to Bulsar.

Dummler, Lieutenant A. E., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

Haig, Captain C. T., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1866.

Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Keys, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Punjaub Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P. W. Hockin is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Captain J. F. Chapman, Staff Corps, Wing Officer Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant A. F. Curtis, Her Majesty's 5th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel J. White, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. H. Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Surat, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon P. Cullen, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, Civil Surgeon, Kowtah, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Major Evan Murray MacGregor, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

The following arrangements are made in the Commissariat Department with effect from the 28th March 1866, the date of Lieutenant A. Phelps and Major J. F. Berthon's departure for Europe on furlough:—

Lieutenant W. F. Keays, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class.

Captain Van Heythuysen, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class.

Lieutenant Swinhoe, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class.

Lieutenant Bryant, Probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Portman, R. A., has been appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sattara.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate:—

Captain G. C. Grant, Bombay Staff Corps, Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor.

Lieutenant F. Hammond, Bengal Staff Corps, Second Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry.

## ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 18th April.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Major F. J. S. Lindsay, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 8th March to 30th June, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. L. Egginton, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 2nd March to 2nd June; Captain J. Howley, 1/4 Foot, from 23rd February to 23rd August; and Colonel J. C. Collings, 33rd Foot, from 8th March to 30th September, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Kinloch, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 29th June to 28th October, to remain in England, on private affairs.

Captain M. Aytoun, 96th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Brevet Colonel J. B. Dennis, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, for forty days from date of departure, on private affairs.

Brevet Colonel the Hon'ble E. Massey, 95th Foot, from 23rd to 30th April, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Luck, 6th Dragoons, from 9th April to 9th May, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1866.

Lieutenant E. S. Walcott, of the 7th Regiment N. I., has been appointed Commissioner on the part of His Highness the Gaekwar for the settlement of boundaries between Khandeish and the Gaekwar's territory.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadoor Runchorbhai Oomiashunker, late District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, an Honorary Magistrate in the Kaira District, and to invest him with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in that District.

Lieutenant A. B. Portman, Royal Artillery, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police at Sattara.

Azum Cassinath Mahadeo, Probationary Mamlutdar of Malligaum, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Khandeish District.

Azum Dhirujal Soondurlal, Mamlutdar of Dohud, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Punch Mahals District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. C. G. Kemball to be Judge and Session Judge of Canara, and to continue to act as Judge and Session of Surat

Mr. A. Bosanquet to be Judge and Session Judge of Kulladghee.

Mr. A. L. Spens to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad for the detached Station of Kaira.

Mr. J. R. Middleton, Supernumerary Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the closing of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the first vacation of the present year, from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

Azum Bhaskur Suddasheo, Mamlutdar of Poorundhur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

Mr. W. H. Propert, Extra 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira for the Punch Mahals, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to England on private affairs.

Mr. T. H. Stewart is appointed to act for Mr. Propert.

Mr. S. J. Harrison, Cotton Inspector, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months, under the New Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, to proceed to England for the benefit of his health.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. E. T. Candy to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. R. E. Candy to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. J. R. Middleton to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. A. Keyser to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara.

Mr. H. E. James to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Mr. A. Faulkner, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months under Section VII. of the Old Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett to officiate as Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. T. Miles to be Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Hydrabad.

Khan Bahadoor Khazee Shaboodeen Ibrahim to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, but to be temporarily employed as District Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Surat Collectorate.

Lieutenant T. M. Ward, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnageeree, passed the prescribed examination in Marathee according to the second standard, on the 11th instant.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. B. Peile to succeed the late Mr. Stewart St. John Gordon as Commissioner for the revision of Civil Subordinate Establishments.

Mr. G. Elander, Engineer for Canals in the Kurrachee Collectorate, is granted leave of absence for six months on private affairs.

Lieutenants Abney and Willans, R. E., Assistant Engineers 2nd Grade, are promoted to the 1st Grade from the 1st April 1866 to fill vacancies.

The Reverend A. H. Onslow, Assistant Chaplain, Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed to Europe, with leave of absence for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, having returned to duty on the 28th ultimo, is appointed Chaplain of Ahmednuggur and Seroor, vice the Reverend A. H. Onslow, proceeded to Europe.

Mr. David S. Irvin has been appointed Mate of the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba.

# SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Bhima (s) | Bonfellow | Suez, April 4. |
| | Indian Merchant | Gibbs | Calcutta, March 5. |
| | Lemnsin | Gozin | Cardiff, Dec 5. |
| | Cunatta | Huthnaite | Rangoon, March 4. |
| | Madura | Parlett | Liverpool. |

DEPARTURES

| April. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Dalkeith | Joste | Liverpool. |
| | Fatel Currim | Nacoda | Mauritius via Kurrachee |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Bhima—Mr. F. Heumann; Mr. D. T. Stewart; Mr. J. H. Fawcett; and Lieutenant S. S. Jacob, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Madura—Spoke the ship Canova, from Liverpool for Bombay; and ship Compta, for Bombay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Falkland, F. Pender, bound to Moulmein.

Ship Mogul, T. G. Hinson, bound to Liverpool.

B. and B. S. S. Co.'s Steamer Mula, R. P. Sproule, bound to Aden and Suez.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports as early as practicable. For Freight or Passage apply to BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

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NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received, for the delivery of 1,000 Tons of English COAL at the Mint, to the 26th instant.

J. HARLEY MAXWELL, Lt. Col., R. E., Offg. Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 19th April 1866.

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FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—At 1 o'clock on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at MESSRS. BENNETT and Co.'s SALE, a very high caste showy bay Arab riding HORSE, extremely fast and good in all his paces, the property of a gentleman gone to England: believed to be perfectly sound.

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REQUIRED for the Office of the Controller Public Works Accounts, the following Printing Establishment:—

5 Compositors. Salaries from 15 to 40 Rupees.
1 Pressman ............ 12 „
1 Inklayer ............ 7 „

Apply at the Office on the Esplanade.

A. DAVIDSON Captain, R.E., Acting Controller of P. W. Accounts.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

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ELIGIBLE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT AT OOTACAMUND.—SHEDDEN HOUSE AND SHEDDEN HALL—two desirable residences, the one entirely, the other partially completed, with 5 acres of garden land. Also about 50 acres of well situated undulating land, admirably adapted for building sites, will shortly be sold in lots by Public Auction if not privately disposed of, the property of the Rev. J. Griffiths, Chaplain, Madras Establishment.

Further information can be obtained from Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co., Madras, or JAMES OUCHTERLONY, Esq., Ootacamund.

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TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine up to noon on TUESDAY the 24th instant, for the conveyance from Bombay to the Andamans of 177 Native Convicts, and to Singapore 6 Chinese time-expired Convicts—Vessel finding fittings and provisions for them.

2nd. A Native Guard accompanies the Convicts to the Andamans,—Vessel finding Provisions only for the Guard.

3rd. No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 19th April 1866.

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THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બાંમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 per Share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st December 1865, will be paid on and after TUESDAY the 1st May 1866.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th April to 1st May 1866, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

---

FOR SALE—

1 40 Horse Power Condensing Engine, complete.
2 Improved patent Brick-making Machines, calculated to turn out 33,000 Bricks per day.
1 Double action Brick and Tile-making Machine.
1 Improved Brick Pressing Machine.
2 Clay Crushing and Pugging Machines.
2 Sets Hoist and Waggon Tippling Machinery.
2 „ of Clay Lifts.

Wrought Iron Waggons, Bridge Rails, Circular Saw Bench, Saws, &c.,—quantity of Spades, Picks, Barrows, Piping, Tools, Stores, &c. &c. For further information apply to

A. D. GRANT,
T. D. MOORE,
Liquidators Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited).

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THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बाबें बरमा तरेडींग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

धी बाम्बे बरमाह तरेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 21st day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,—to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 18th April, instant, viz.—

"That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled; and that the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation (here follow the new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the Office of the Company.)"

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

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GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT!

THEATRE CROWDED TO THE CEILING!!

In consequence of the enthusiastic reception PROFESSOR BUSHELL met with on the occasion of his fourth appearance in Bombay, *hundreds being unable to gain admission*, Mr. McCOLLUM has pleasure in announcing that another Entertainment will take place on

WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle... | Rs. 5 |
| Stalls... | „ 3 |
| Upper Circle. | „ 2 |
| Pit... | „ 1 |

☞ Tickets may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., (where Plan of Theatre may be seen and Seats secured), and at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

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THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

THE ORIGINAL
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

FRIDAY EVENING, 20TH APRIL.

First time in Bombay of the Original Burlesque of
ELECTRO BY-GOLLY,
PROFESSOR MAUND,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

First time this season of the
BLUE TAIL FLY.

The favourite Songs of the
COON HUNT
AND
JULIA ANN MARIA JANE MATILDA,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

SOLOS ON THE
ROCK HARMONICAN
AND
CONCERTINA,
BY THAT VERSATILE ARTIST, J. O. PIERCE.

☞ NEW BALLADS AND SONGS.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Instrumental Introduction ... SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Bring on the Hoe Cake. Chorus ... Do.
Ann Page ... H. C. CAMPBELL.
Julia Ann Maria Jane Matilda. (Local) ... DAVE CARSON.
Mother Kissed me in my Dream ... T. P. BROWER.
The Coon Hunt ... DAVE CARSON.
I have heard Sweet Music Stealing ... J. O. PIERCE.

Finale to part first (by particular desire),
THAT'S SO,
LOCAL.
DAVE CARSON.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Punchinello ... MONS. ESPENOZA.
Nil Cor Pieu. Concertina and Piano ... PIERCE AND PALIN.

After which DAVE CARSON will appear and endeavour to capture
THE BLUE TAIL FLY.

GRAND FANTASIA FOR HARMONICAN,
Selections from
WILLIAM TELL.

Gereldine (Ballad) ... H. C. CAMPBELL.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the new Original Burlesque of
ELECTRO BY! GOLLY!! JEE!!!

Professor Maund ... DAVE CARSON.
Mr. Peck, a Sceptic ... J. O. PIERCE.
A. Seer, a pliant subject ... T. P. BROWER.

Other Characters by the Company.

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NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Madura*, Captain PARBETT, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats without delay, failing which their Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

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JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
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TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
12, Meadow Street.

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| Tweed Travelling Suits... | Rs. 20 |
| Black Venetian Morning Coats, silk lined | „ 40 |
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| Pyjamas from Ditto ... pair... | „ 7 |
| Newest shape in Drab Shell Hats ... each... | „ 7½ |

Hats in Felt, Tweed, and Straw.

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Patterns—Post-free—with instructions for self-measurement.

20th April 1866.

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IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JOHN GORDON, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant.

Whereas the said JOHN GORDON having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is therefore hereby given in pursuance of the fourth Clause of the said Act, that a Meeting of Creditors of the said JOHN GORDON will be held at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, No. 5, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY the 26th day of April, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said JOHN GORDON ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

---

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A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Northam*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 29th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

## CALENDAR—APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Sunday ...22nd 3h. 22m. A.M.
Full Moon, Monday ...30th 2h. 11m. A.M.

| Days. | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | Even. | Evening Gun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Fri. | 20 | Saturn rises at 6-23 P.M. | 5 41 | 6 17 | 2 21 | 2 46 | 18th April 1866. Time 8h. 59m. 47s. e. |
| Sat. | 21 | Twilight lasts 38m. | 5 40 | 6 18 | 3 16 | 3 44 | |
| Sun. | 22 | 3rd Sunday after Easter. | 5 39 | 6 18 | 4 17 | 4 52 | |
| Mon. | 23 | St George. | 5 38 | 6 18 | 5 31 | 6 7 | |
| Tues. | 24 | Venus sets at 7-20 P.M. | 5 38 | 6 18 | 6 45 | 7 19 | |
| Wed. | 25 | Day breaks at 4-58 A.M. | 5 37 | 6 19 | 7 53 | 8 20 | |
| Thurs. | 26 | Mercury stationary at 7-30 P.M. | 5 37 | 6 19 | 8 44 | 9 9 | |

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NOW READY,
No. VI. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

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Punch in India and Fair Dhollerah.
"In Vino Veritas"—or, the Municipal Pulpit for the Conversion of all the Natives.
Widow Remarriage.
Sahib, I bring one Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
And several other illustrated letters.

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## LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | April 4 | KURRACHEE | April 14 |
| AGRA | April 14 | LAHORE | April 11 |
| ALLAHABAD | April 13 | LONDON | Mar. 19 |
| AUSTRALIA | Feb. 24 | MAURITIUS | Mar. 17 |
| ALEXANDRIA | Mar. 13 | MADRAS | April 14 |
| BANGALORE | April 14 | MALTA | Mar. 26 |
| CALCUTTA | April 13 | MEERUT | April 13 |
| CAPE | Feb. 13 | OOTACAMUND | April 12 |
| CEYLON | Mar. 29 | OUDH | April 11 |
| COCHIN | Mar 18 | PENANG | Mar. 24 |
| DELHI | April 14 | PUNJAUB | April 11 |
| FRANCE | Mar. 20 | SUEZ | Mar. 29 |
| HONGKONG | Mar. 15 | SINGAPORE | Mar. 24 |

# The Bombay Gazette.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1866.

THE speech of Sir William Mansfield during the Budget debate is now before us in its integrity, and so far as it contains a plea for the reduction of the European army in India, it is a failure. His Excellency justifies the reduction which he has proposed by the great change which railways have effected in the strategical conditions of the country; but the question, as His Excellency knows well, rests upon much wider issues than the penetration of a few incomplete lines of railway from the sea-bord into the interior. The very small reduction that has been projected indicates how slight the value of the strategical changes are; but it involves a principle fraught with danger which will be made more sweepingly operative as the railway system extends. The introduction of the railway system necessarily suggests new strategical arrangements and combinations; it provides the possibility of military concentration on a scale rapid and effective in proportion to the extensiveness of railway ramifications, and so long as the lines of railway are secure. But the two obvious objections are, that even the very few lines of railway we have are neither secure. The lines, such as they are, are an argument for a re-arrangement and re-distribution of the occupying force, but not for a reduction of it; they are reasons for locating it in the healthiest stations consistent with strategical combinations, so as to preserve its efficiency at the maximum; but, in a country of the vast territorial extent of India, the arterial ramifications of our railway system must be such as to supply alternative lines of transit bearing upon strategical posts before the diminution of the army can be safely undertaken or ought to be hazarded. We have four great railway systems all starting from four different bases of operation along our coast line. As yet they are mere trunk lines with single rails, and are very far from being complete. We would not underestimate their value in the event of rebellion, but with the powers of subtle and secret conspiracy which are component elements of the Oriental character,—powers of secret conspiracy which the mutiny too amply demonstrated,—these lines of railway might each and all be rendered useless in one day. If a rebellion of any greater proportions than a mere local emeute shall ever again take place in India, it will be conceived on a scale and with a completeness of design surpassing the last. Oriental subtlety will not leave railway systems in perfect and beautiful operation to pour masses of troops in a few hours upon the focus of the rebellion when it is so easy, by a well organised plan, to strip a few rails at stated places from every trunk line in India. This supposes what cannot be always supposed that rebels themselves will not make effective use of railways on their own account to further a rebellion. With a country in a state of insurrection the axiom is self-evident, that railways may be, as circumstances direct, as potent a means of extending as of oppressing it.

There are many other considerations of momentous importance which Sir William Mansfield may estimate more lightly than we do, but which weigh in our opinion against the reduction of the European army by a single man. The native army, under what is called the "new organisation," is in a disorganised state, and not even Sir William's eloquent defence of the Bhootan disaster is calculated to inspire us with admiration of its effective fighting qualities, or with confidence in its character. There are troubles ever looming from beyond our frontier; Russia is eating its insidious way to our borders; Affghanistan is in political chaos, and our difficulty in the Persian Gulf, although a small one, is not at end. It is true that danger from these sources is not immediately imminent, and we do not urge them as reasons against the diminution of the number of European troops. If, however, the present European complication results in war; if England is dragged and Russia enters into it on opposing sides, the Central Asian difficulty will suddenly expand into a question of the existence of English Empire in the east. But our great foe for whom the European force is necessary, are the natives of India itself. It cannot be said that they regard us with so much affection as to warrant us in diminishing the only army on whom, in all emergencies, we can rely. Sir William Mansfield's own method of withdrawing the five thousand men—to which extent the reduction is ordered—indicates a doubt about its propriety. "I was able," he says, "to propose that a plan should be followed in "this country similar to that pursued in England, namely, to reduce the aggregate numbers "of the British part of the forces by operating "on the rank and file without diminishing the "number of the heads of troops in the several "centres of population by which the sense of military strength is actually made present to the "whole population at large." This is very significant, and carries its own admission upon its face. We have only to turn to the symptoms of restless uneasiness which are ever and again showing themselves in widely remote parts of the empire to see that the elements of anarchy have not lost their vitality. The North-Western frontier is not only in a state of chronic disorganisation, but the wild tribes that guard the passes are on the perpetual brink of an outbreak that might lead to wide complications, and which certainly demand a prompt remedy. Rajpootana and Oudh are nursing the smouldering flames of discontent, and, in fact, from the potentate of Nepaul, whose kingdom frowns down upon us from the slopes of the Himalayas, to the Cape, we have a population of mixed races, each with its own special cause of discontent, many of them hating one another, but all hating the foreign ruler who has usurped dominion, who curbs their lawlessness, and compels them to peace. The state of the native population, its tone of feeling towards the British, its past traditions and habits, the whole antagonism that lies in conqueror and conquered, in race, religion and culture, the powers of combination displayed in the native army during the mutinies, and not the least, the existence of our great tributary states, all combine to render the diminution of the army impolitic and rash. Looking to India's dilapidated exchequer, it might have been borne with had the reduction improved our financial position; but it does not. Even a financial benefit is dearly purchased by exposing the Empire to danger or collapse.

## REVIEW.

*Travels in Central Asia.* By ARMINIUS VAMBERY. MURRAY. 1864.

IT is remarkable how little Europeans know of the tract of country to the north-east of Persia, on the shores of the Caspian and along the course of the Oxus. This is partly owing to the nature of the region, a great portion of which is desert, partly to the unsettled condition of the population. The Turkoman tribes on the eastern border of the Persian kingdom are the most warlike and savage of Central Asia, living by rapine, and making the capture and sale of slaves their favourite occupation. Behind these, to the north and east, the Khanetes, or kingdoms of Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokand, extend, possessing in appearance more settled governments, but from the constant wars in which they are engaged, and from the cruelty of their despotic rulers, scarcely affording a more inviting field for the traveller than the nomade districts. The fate of Stoddart and Conolly, although a mystery still hangs about the circumstances of their deaths, illustrates the jealous and suspicious temper of the tyrants who govern these countries. The present Ameer of Bokhara, indeed, is a great improvement on the dissolute Minister Nasr Ullah, who killed the two English officers. Mozaffareddin is reported by the traveller, whose book we are reviewing, to be a comparatively virtuous ruler, very severe indeed in his treatment of his grandees, but personally a man of upright character, though a bigoted opponent of all changes, social or political. He is the most powerful of the three Khans, and two years ago inflicted a severe disaster on Khokand, the Khan of which he caused to be assassinated, and made himself master of the capital. His object was to place upon the throne an exiled prince, whom ultimately he made ruler of half the territory of the Khanat. Since that time the Russian advances have taken place, and M. Vambery does not conceal his opinion that their encroachments in Central Asia may portend danger to our Indian empire. How this may be best met is a grave question for statesmen, but not within the province of a literary article to discuss; it is, however, satisfactory to know that the Indian Government is awake to the importance and seriousness of the subject.

The enterprising traveller, whose book lies before us, is a Hungarian, who was impelled by philological curiosity to visit the regions from which his race emigrated into Europe in about the ninth century of our era. Intercourse with the people of these countries would enable him, he hoped, to decide the question whether the Hungarian language is most nearly allied to the Finnic or the Tartaric families of speech. The result of his investigation he has not yet laid before the learned world, but has meantime contributed to the amusement and instruction of the general reader a volume containing a mass of information about the history, habits, and character of the tribes of Central Asia, and a very interesting narrative of his own personal adventures.

Having by a long abode in Turkey acquired the manners and language of an Osmanli, M. Vambery resolved to travel under that character. At Teheran he fell in with a company of dervishes, returning from Mecca to Thibet, and joined their caravan, through Khiva and Bokhara to Samarcand. From hence, although desirous of prolonging his journey with them across the Chinese frontier, he ultimately resolved and reached Teheran again shortly before Christmas 1863, having spent about nine months in his perilous journey. By the advice of his companions he had assumed the character of a dervish, and acted his part with great success, though not without exciting frequent suspicions on the part of the jealous officials of Khiva and Bokhara. In some respects, indeed, the disguise tended to defeat his object, as he could not exhibit any curiosity, or make inquiries, without disclosing his foreign extraction, and this would have entailed captivity or death. There is something, too, in an European pretending a fanatic zeal for Mahomedanism, and living on the alms of the deluded persons whom he affected to bless as a holy man of their own religion, which does not altogether approve itself to an Englishman's sense of truth, although the motive in M. Vambery's case was harmless or praiseworthy, and and there is a naiveté kindliness in his narrative which disarms severe criticism on this point. Yet we doubt whether honesty is not the best policy even towards Turcomans, and whether to have been outwitted by a Feringhee may not increase the jealous suspicion with which intruders into these dangerous regions are regarded.

Travelling northward from Teheran the party of Hadjis reached the south-eastern point of the Caspian Sea, which they crossed and landed among the Turcomans at a place called Gomushtepe. M. Vambery's first experience of the nomade tribes was pleasant, for he and his companions were treated with the utmost kindness and hospitality by Khandjan, the chief, who entertained them for three weeks, and helped them to make arrangements with a merchant of Khiva, who was about to return to that city, to take them with his caravan. The most distressing part of their sojourn at Gomushtepe was that they were compelled to be witnesses of the sufferings of the Persian slaves who abounded in the encampment, and whom it is the habit of the Turcomans to treat with great cruelty, loading them with heavy chains that gall their ancles unceasingly, and forcing them to live upon the poorest diet. These slaves are procured by piratical expeditions upon the Caspian, or land expeditions across the frontier, and the Persian government seems completely powerless to suppress the practice. Although only a few leagues apart the manners and ways of thinking of the two nations are as different as if they were separated a thousand miles.

The place of rendezvous where the pilgrims were to meet the caravan returning to Khiva was Etrek, near the river of that name, where the slaves are taken for torture. In this nest of horrors they remained ten days, treated much less kindly than by their former host, and then were allowed to join the merchants of Khiva, under protection of the Kervanbashi or commander of the caravan, who had been sent by the Khan of Khiva to purchase for him some buffaloes, the milk of which was recommended by his physicians. As there was no sweet water to be met with between the Etrek and the Oxus, a journey of twenty days, they held a tea-festival on the banks of the former river, and taking leave of their Turcoman escort, who had accompanied them thus far, set out on their journey through the great desert, a party of fifty travellers, twenty-six of whom were Hadjis, the rest armed Turcomans of the Gomus tribe, an Osbeg, and an Affghan. M. Vambery's description of this journey is picturesque and interesting. Without being able to discover the slightest trace of a path, or the mark of feet, the caravan proceeded towards the north, guided by the sun by day and the pole star by night. The ground was dry and sandy, and the sufferings of the poor camels, which were laden with heavy burdens, were great. At the edge of the great desert they passed the ruins of Meshedi Misryan, consisting of a high square building, and several dome-like towers, which M. Vambery inferred to be of Greek origin, from the size and colour of the bricks, which resembled those of Alexander's wall near the Caspian. Passing between the great and little Balkan ranges of hills, the travellers turned to the eastward and entered the Khanat of Khiva at Kaflankir, a remarkable plateau raised about three hundred feet above the plain of the desert, like an island out of a sea of sand. Deep trenches encircle this plateau on the west and the north-east, and are said by the Turcomans to be old channels of the Oxus, the Kaflankir itself having once been an island. An immense cloud of dust now rising towards the north, and approaching the caravan, caused the Turcomans to grasp their arms in great anxiety, for they could just distinguish the moving mass behind, which seemed like a squadron of troops on the point of charging, and there was a clatter, as it drew near, like that of a thousand practised horsemen halting at the word of command. Suddenly as the dust cleared they saw a countless number of wild asses, standing in a well formed line, and gazing intently at the travellers; but having discovered their nature, they as suddenly wheeled round, and hurried with the swiftness of arrows towards the west.

On arriving at Khiva, M. Vambery felt uneasy about his reception, since the Khan, whose cruelty is great even for a Tartar, was in the habit of making slaves of all strangers of a doubtful character, and not long before had thus treated a Hindustani, who claimed to be of princely origin, and who was then employed in drawing artillery carriages. Fortunately he had heard, during his journey, that there was a distinguished Khivite, named Shaksullah Beg in the city, whom he had formerly seen at Constantinople at the house of the Foreign Minister, and who, without recognising him, had the kindness to befriend him. Being thus respectably introduced he was received at an audience by the Khan, Said Mahomed, who, on a curtain being drawn up, appeared on a sort of elevation or dais, with his left arm supported upon a round silk velvet pillow, and his right holding a short golden sceptre. In answer to the Khan's questions the author replied that he had suffered much on his journey, but that his sufferings were richly rewarded by the sight of the beauty of His Majesty, and that he thanked Allah that he had been allowed to partake this high happiness, and had no other wish than that God would permit him to live a hundred and twenty years—a wish that His Majesty's subjects are not likely to echo, since he is described as an imbecile and savage tyrant. He, however, treated M. Vambery with kindness, not discovering his real character, and enjoined upon him to return to Khiva on his way home.

The city itself, rising with its domes and minarets from rich fields and meadows, all the more striking from its proximity to the desert, presents a beautiful appearance to the approaching traveller, and M. Vambery spent in it some of the pleasantest days of his whole journey, in spite of the barbarous usage which he was compelled to witness. The Khan, who is himself extremely dissolute, professes to be a protector of religion, and punishes with the utmost severity all offences against it. To cast a look on a thick veiled lady entails hanging on the offender, while the woman is buried up to the breast in the earth and there stoned to death. No day passes but some one is led away from an audience with the Khan hearing first the fatal words, "Alib barin," "away with him."

M. Vambery's journey from Khiva to Bokhara was accompanied by sufferings from thirst, to which his experiences in the great desert west of Khiva afforded no parallel. Some of his companions died before his eyes, their tongues and mouths having first turned black with the terrible drought, and no one being unselfish enough to risk his own life by parting with a drop of water to his dying companions. This was partly occasioned by the necessity of turning back and taking refuge in the desert to escape a band of Tekke Turcomans, who were reported to be in their path, and who were wont to rob caravans of everything, leaving the travellers in the desert stripped of their food and clothes. In addition to the drought, the Tebbad, or Sandstone of the desert, overtook them in the neighbourhood of Bokhara; but they were now on the borders of the wilderness, and reached the city without further misadventures.

The Emir of Bokhara is the successor of the cruel Nasr Ullah, by whom Stoddart and Conolly were put to death, and who was afterwards visited by Dr. Wolff. The present Emir is related by M. Vambery to be, for an Oriental prince, a just and virtuous ruler. Bokhara itself is remarkable for the intermixture of races which are found in it, among which the Persian physiognomy predominates, next the Tartar, but in various degrees of purity, from the Osbegs, among whom there is great diversity of type, to of their origin. A few Affghans, some Sindians (here called Multani), and Jews, the latter models of manly beauty, and Turcomans, marked by the boldness and fire of their countenances, make up the varied crowd, which fill the principal bazaars. Calico, cotton, and fine muslin are sold in the latter, but not in any great quantities: the products of native industry, especially manufactures in leather, attracted M. Vambery's notice in a greater degree.

His journey from Bokhara to Samarcand presented no remarkable adventures; but he gives a detailed account of the latter city, the burial-place of Timour, and famous for its tombs of saints, which are places of pilgrimage for devout Mussulmans, and amount to several hundred in number. While at Samarcand the author witnessed the entry of the Emir of Bokhara on his return from an expedition against Khokand, and was honoured with an interview and a present of a dress. The flexibility of his tongue, and, to say the truth, his consummate impudence, carried M. Vambery through this as through similar dangers, but hearing that the Emir had suspicions of his being a genuine dervish, he took the advice of his friends and left Samarcand with all speed for Karshi and Herat. He parted with deep regret from his fellow travellers, who had accompanied him from Teheran, but did not venture to disclose even to them that he was an European.

His journey homeward was not accompanied with such extreme suffering or peril, though it is interesting to read; but we have already exhausted our space, and must refer to the book itself for fuller details. An appendix to the volume contains much valuable information concerning the history, population, and general statistics of the inhabitants of Central Asia, which any one purposing to travel in those parts would do well to consult. There are also routes and tables of distances, which in a country so unsettled, and with such large tracts of desert, would be valuable to the traveller. Not that ordinary tourists are at all likely to seek their pleasure in these regions. Indeed, without extreme courage, coolness, and intimate knowledge of Arabian and Persian, besides great talent for acquiring languages, M. Vambery could hardly have escaped detection. What changes time and conquest may bring about in Central Asia, we cannot say: at present it is a most dangerous region, and almost as little known to Europeans as it was in the days of Marco Polo. We recommend M. Vambery's book, as both entertaining in itself, and as containing much valuable information concerning a tract of country, of importance to more civilized empires, but as yet visited by few European travellers.

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THE old and bold Welsh Fusiliers kept up St. David's Day at Jubbulpore, by asking the whole station to their Mess, when a "leek" was given to each guest.

---

WE hear the Nagpore Courts are likely to keep up their names for sensational trials. An adultery case has been heard the past week, and a case of assault and battery before the Deputy Commissioner's Court this week.

MAJOR PEARSON, Conservator of Forests, of the Central Provinces, has been transferred to Burmah on increased pay. No doubt Captain Forsyth, who officiated as Conservator during Major Pearson's absence in England, will be appointed *pucca* to the appointment.

WE hear from Nagpore, dated the 16th instant, that no less than twelve tigers had been shot in that district alone in the previous ten days; of these, four were man-eaters. Captain Stewart, Officiating Inspector General of Police, had killed seven; Mr. Morris, Settlement Commissioner, four; and Lieutenant Mears, 36th M. N. I., two. Government will thus have to pay Rs. 600 as rewards for the same. We certainly think there is necessity for special action on the part of the local Government in this matter. Twelve tigers killed in ten days in one of the most advanced districts of the Central Provinces, in the second half of the nineteenth century! We can scarce credit it after all we have heard of Exhibitions and progress of Mr. Temple's government.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—The following letter, containing important news from Affghanistan, is from a correspondent at Peshawur, dated April 7th:

"News has been just received from Cabool to the effect that a battle has been fought before Ghuzneen, between some of the Ameer's troops and those of Mahomed Auzim Khan's under the command of Naib Ghoolam Jan Khan and Shumshooddeen Khan, in which the latter were totally defeated. It appears that General Daood Shah, the commandant of the Ameer's troops, and Shaghasee Sheredil Khan, the political officer at Ghuzneen, had heard that Auzim Khan had given his Generals instructions to attack that city. Thinking it better to take the initiative, they collected as many troops as possible and attacked Naib Ghoolam's camp. A rather severe conflict ensued, in which Auzim Khan's party lost seventy, and the Ameer's party twenty, men. After fighting for a considerable time General Naib Ghoolam Jan Khan ordered his men to retreat. They are now encamped two marches this side of Ghuzneen.

"After the above battle was over, Mohamed Yakoob Khan, the Governor of Heerat, and Koomadan Furramoorz, with four battalions of infantry, two thousand sowars, and eight guns arrived at Ghuzneen. Ameer Shere Allee Khan with the Candaharee troops was also expected to arrive in a day or two.

"Eshan Neaz Beg, the Bokharan ambassador, has tried his utmost to pursuade the Ameer to release Sirdar Ufzul Khan and the other state prisoners, but to no purpose.

"Since hearing of the defeat of his troops before Ghuzneen, Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan has been busy in making arrangements to march to that place, in order to fight the Ameer. The Sirdar has already collected about two thousand camels to accompany his camp.

"In consequence of the disturbance caused by Sirdar Futteh Mohamed at Jellalabad the roads between that place and Peshawur are closed to travellers, so the Commissioner Sahib's kossid has not arrived for the last few days."

## LATEST NEWS.

*Private Telegram*

LIVERPOOL, 13TH APRIL, 3-5 P.M.

Oomrawuttee 12d., quite nominal. Market still rapidly falling.

*By Indian Telegraph.*

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

### LANDSLIP AT PORT CANNING.

CALCUTTA, 17TH APRIL.

LANDSLIP at Port Canning. Four cylinders and part of the steam jetty and one of the steam cranes submerged.

The captain of the ship *Malvina* drowned.

18TH APRIL.

Government are enquiring whether the town of Canning is in danger.

The captain and mate of the tug *Bulldog* were drowned at Saugor.

The ship *Maharanee* wrecked at Kidgeree.

MADRAS, 18th April.

Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Calcutta and Northern Ports.

CANNANORE, 19th April.

Steamer *India*, from Mangalore, anchored, and sailed for Tellicherry.

CALICUT, 19th April.

Steamer *Punjaub*, from Cochin, anchored,

GALLE, 19th April.

Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Suez yesterday.

## ENGLISH NEWS TO THE 26TH MARCH.

BY the arrival of the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bhima*, Captain Bonfellow, from Suez, which port she left on the 4th of April, we have received English papers to the 26th March.

### HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, March 26.*)

Attention has been called in the House of Commons to the present mode of conducting the relief of troops stationed in India.

On the motion of Colonel North, the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the mortality of troops in China has been agreed to.

Notice has been given of amendments on the Reform Bill, to the effect that a bill for the re-distribution of seats should be brought in, and that it is inexpedient to legislate unless the whole subject of the representation can be taken up. Government has announced its intention of preparing a measure for the re-distribution of seats. An amendment moved by Lord Grosvenor has been accepted by the Government as a vote of want of confidence.

Earl Russell has convened a meeting of his supporters for the 10th of April.

Stephens, the Fenian Head-Centre, is reported to be in Paris.

The Queen held a third Court on March 23.

Large meetings in favour of the new Reform Bill are

A public entertainment is to be given to Mr. Gladstone, in Liverpool, on the 5th of April

The University boat-race on the Thames has been again won by Oxford. The results of the annual billiard matches between Oxford and Cambridge are equally divided.

The election of Mazzini for Messina has been annulled by a vote of the Italian Parliament; 191 against and 107 for the election.

The 20th of March was observed as a day of humiliation in the diocese of London, with reference to the cattle plague.

The second reading of the Oxford Tests Abolition Bill has been carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 217 against 103.

The University of London has resolved on petitioning Parliament for the right of being represented by two members.

Further accounts seem to confirm the rumour that the Fenians in America have resolved on the invasion of Canada.

Prince Alfred has been duly installed Master of the Trinity House.

A motion has been carried against Government in the Commons for throwing open the competition for the building of the new Courts of Justice.

Sir E. Lechmere, Conservative, has been elected for Tewkesbury; Mr. Chichester Fortescue for Louth; and Mr. Dowdeswell for West Worcestershire.

A battle without result has been fought between the troops of Brazil and Paraguay.

The Conference on the Danubian Principalities continues its sittings in Paris.

The French Corps Legislatif have carried the Address by a large majority; and rejected a motion for having the press dealt with by the ordinary courts instead of the government.

The muster of volunteers at the approaching review at Brighton is estimated at upwards of 22,000.

The ex-Queen of the French died on March 24.

The Bishop of London is seriously ill.

The ex-Confederate cruiser Shenandoah has been sold by auction at Liverpool for £15,750.

A bill has been adopted by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies for enlarging the representation in both Houses.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: H. J. Middleton, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service—R. J. Tayler, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

Miscellaneous: Mr. F. Goldsmid, M. P.—Captain J. L. Parkin, R. N.—Hon. Richard Edwardes—Lady Charles Townshend.

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The *Northumberland* iron-clad still remains exactly in the position described in our last. No further attempt to move her will be made until the return of the spring tides. It is now stated that the cause of her retardation was due to the refusal of the tug-masters, employed to assist in the launch, to expose their vessels to the risk of being submerged by the sudden ascent of the vast mass of the *Northumberland* into the water.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Home News, March 26.*)

THE course of the Reform Bill is not destined to run smooth. No less than four amendments, or counter-resolutions, or wings of lead which are not unlikely to bring it to the ground, have been already announced. All these resolutions, from whatever hands they come, threaten the safety of the measure, in one shape or another. Lord Grosvenor proposes to arrest the debate on the threshold by a motion that it is useless to discuss a measure which is only an instalment, and that the whole intentions of Ministers should be made known before the House proceeds any farther. Sir William Hutt, recently a member of the Government, follows this up with a resolution to the effect that even if the bill passes, it is not to become law until the supplementary measures necessary to a complete scheme of reform shall have been enacted. Next we have Mr. Kinglake with a resolution that the present bill should not be entertained till a bill shall have been brought in for a re-distribution of seats; and Mr. Oliphant asking for a Royal Commission to collect statistics with a view to the boundaries of boroughs. A bill that has to run the gauntlet through such a fire of hostile amendments, cannot be expected to come out with safety. It is not as if the Opposition attacked the mere details of the measure, for the details might be modified in committee; or as if they resisted reform itself, for then the battle of principle might be fairly fought on intelligible grounds between the two great parties. But in this case, it is a House divided against itself. The bill is not sufficiently large or definite to command the support of any section of politicians in the country. It neither supplies an acknowledged want, nor meets the demand for a settlement of the question. To lower the franchise without making any provision for a re-distribution of seats is a grave mistake, if it be not beginning at the wrong end. The Liberals are dissatisfied with the bill; the Conservatives are resolved to oppose it at every stage; and it has no friends for its own sake anywhere. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has endeavoured to mend his position by intimating at the eleventh hour that it is the intention of Government to lay before the House between the second reading of the bill and the committee, full information as to what they propose to do upon the question of re-distribution. This announcement has led to the withdrawal of two of the adverse motions; but the most formidable, Lord Grosvenor's, still remains, and as it is considered by Ministers a vote of want of confidence, the fate not only of the bill, but of the Administration, depends upon the issue. Mr. Disraeli appears to be quite content that the Liberal members should advance to the front, and take the brunt of the onslaught. His policy is to let the Liberal party go to pieces upon its own measure—to see "the engineer hoist by his own petard"—reserving his resources till they are required. Considerable doubts are entertained as to the issue. The calculations which were made with confidence ten days ago are now blown to the winds; but it is generally supposed that if Ministers are not beaten, they will escape with a majority too small to carry them with any hope of success to the Upper House. Their grand error of judgment was meddling with reform at all; having taken it up, they should have endeavoured to make a settlement that would set agitation at rest for the next generation.

The French Corps Législatif do not appear to be much influenced by the eloquence of M. Thiers. They have carried the Address, and rejected a motion for making the press amenable to the ordinary courts of law, instead of being, as at present, entirely at the mercy of government. This last vote is significant of the constitution of the Chamber. When an opportunity occurs of affirming a principle which would confer on the people a portion of that moderate liberty which is essential to the development of a healthy public opinion, the Chamber uses it to strengthen the hands of the Emperor. While discussions are permitted which reveal to the world the true nature of the imperial authority, nothing is suffered to be done for the remedy of its abuses. The Chamber has, up to a certain point, the right of free speech, which would seem to imply the farther right of free action; but provision has been so securely made against any practical movement in the direction of political independence, that the speeches of such men as M. Thiers may be considered as mere fireworks, which the authorities allow to be exploded on certain public occasions for the amusement of the people.

It is stated that Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, is in Paris, and that he went there openly, and without resorting to any disguise, in the mail train. This story has received circumstantial confirmation, and such particulars as have reached us will be found in another column. The report comes in time to give a fillip to the expiring interest of Fenianism, for the subject is rapidly sinking into oblivion. The Irish papers are no longer filled with exciting narratives concerning the mysterious proceedings of the Brotherhood, arrests are becoming fewer every day, and although midnight drills are sometimes heard of, and seizures of pikes and revolvers are occasionally made, the terrors of Fenianism may be said to have passed away. The Irish correspondents of the London papers have ceased to regard it as the topic of the day, and its place in the columns of our contemporaries is now occupied by the ordinary routine intelligence. The scene is, in fact, shifted to America, where, we suppose, the catastrophe will be brought about by the descent of the government upon the Fenian army as soon as it is got into marching order, should it ever reach that consummation. The invasion of Canada is again talked of, and this time with more circumstantial detail than before. The numerical strength of the force to be employed on the service is publicly stated, and the convoys are announced as being ready. Indeed the plan of the campaign has been in some degree made known, and the issue is confidently anticipated. The publicity given to these particulars throws an air of suspicion over the entire affair. When a project of this kind is in contemplation, it is not usual to tell the whole world all about it beforehand, and, worse still, put the opposite party on their guard. But this is exactly what the Fenians have done. They have paraded their numbers and their resources in open day, and shown their cards with the audacity of a gamester who is sure of winning the game. The Canadians are, very properly, preparing for any contingency that may arise. The people are enthusiastic in their determination to defend their frontier, and should the Fenians ever get there, it is not likely that many of them will live to return.

An important measure relating to the tests of Oxford University has been read a second time in the House of Commons. By this bill, Dissenters will be permitted to take out the degree of M.A., to become members of Convocation, and consequently to form part of the governing body of the University. This is, no doubt, a revolution; and it was not to be expected that such a proposal would be suffered to pass without an energetic resistance. All the available force of the Convocation party was brought into action, but a considerable, and certainly unexpected, Liberal majority carried the second reading. This result, however, is not decisive, and is not accepted, owing to particular circumstances, as a fair criterion of the opinion of the House. The contest will be renewed on the motion for going into committee. Should it finally pass the Commons, the general belief is that it will be thrown out by the Lords. But the supporters of the principle will have secured a considerable step should they succeed in the Lower House.

It is not easy to form a clear opinion of the state of affairs between Prussia and Austria. One day we hear of friendly explanations, almost approaching to a peaceful settlement of differences; and the next day war is inevitable. Then, Italy is watching the course of these events with sinister designs, on the ground that Austria's difficulty is Italy's opportunity. The difficulty of Austria is plain enough. She is far from being in a favourable position for going to war; yet war seems unavoidable, and she is visibly preparing for it, in spite of her Hungarian embarrassments and her Venetian troubles. That she should be able to patch up her quarrels with Prussia, without abdicating her place in Germany, is a problem nobody has yet attempted to solve. Bismarck has put this dilemma very distinctly before her. The proclamation lately issued by Manteuffel to the people of Schleswig, countersigned by the King himself, and really intended to extend to Holstein, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a cartel of open defiance to Austria. Europe is waiting with no slight interest to see what Austria will do. If she suffers these insults to pass with impunity, and allows Prussia to seize the Duchies, there is an end to her position as the head of the German Powers.

There is a lull in the domestic politics of America. The President has taken his stand on his veto, and leaving the Congress to discuss its own questions, is carrying out, as far as he can, his wise and beneficent policy towards the South. He is perfectly secure in his action. He has converted the whole people to his views, and made sure of the loyalty of the South. The Radicals and Abolitionists are utterly crestfallen, and, without admitting the practical good sense of his mode of restoring the Union, they are obliged to submit to it. The triumph of Mr. Johnson is complete, and he bears it with a quiet dignity worthy of the magnitude of the interests at stake.

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A SQUABBLE between the Marquis of Hastings and Grimshaw the jockey has given the uninitiated an insight into the duties and earnings of the small men who ride for the great stakes of the English turf. Lord Hastings was Grimshaw's first master—*i. e.* when his lordship started a horse for a race Grimshaw was bound to ride the animal, being at liberty when his first master did not want him to ride for any body else who would employ and pay him. For this service Lord Hastings gave Grimshaw a retaining fee of £600 a year, paying him besides £5 for each race won and £3 for each race lost, and his travelling expenses. The jockey's income from these sources and from presents made to him by backers of winners ridden by him, is computed to have been between £2,000 and £3,000 a year. But a jockey's life is laborious, dangerous, and often brief. In order to obtain eminence in the profession, clear brains, strict honesty and sobriety, and a stout heart with a very lean and active habit of body, are required. It was recently stated that a lad had been called upon to "waste" seven pounds in 24 hours, and that he did it. The young animals which jockeys have to ride are often vicious and difficult to manage, and the temptations to which their honesty is exposed are extreme. Lord Hastings dismissed Grimshaw because he refused to ride a colt which he deemed unsafe.—

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THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.—"UNDERWOOD v. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA."—Before the Lord Justices.—This was an appeal against a decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood The plaintiff, Mr. W. Elphinstone Underwood, who had been 25 years a member of the civil service of the East India Company, retired in 1860 on an annuity of £1,000 to which he was entitled as a subscriber to the Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund, and he instituted this suit to obtain a refund of the sum of sicca rupees 45,130, annas 15, and pice 6, which he claimed as the surplus or excess overpaid by him as such subscriber, and standing to his credit on the day of his retirement. The trustees of the fund resisted payment of the surplus on the ground that when new regulations were made in 1853 with regard to the trust fund, the previous provisions as to refunding were omitted. It appeared, however, that in a case similar to this, intituled "Robertson v. East India Company," it was decided that the new regulations did not operate retrospectively to destroy rights which had been acquired previously to the passing thereof, and on behalf of the present plaintiff an application was recently made to Vice-Chancellor Wood to require the defendant to produce the opinions of counsel obtained by the East India Company, with the view of their appealing against the decision in favour of Mr. Robertson, and the statement on which such opinions were founded. The Vice-Chancellor held that the documents asked for were privileged, and he refused the application. Hence this appeal.—Mr. Rolt and Mr. Cecil Russell appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Macnaughten for the respondent.—Lord Justice Turner concurred with the Vice-Chancellor, but Lord Justice Knight Bruce had some doubt about the matter. The motion was consequently refused.—*Id.*

Two deputations from Manchester have been received at the India-office by Earl de Grey and Mr. Stansfeld, and appear to have come away highly gratified with their reception. This is something. Manchester is entitled to be heard, and official courtesy indicates at least a readiness to hear. It does not necessarily follow that the new Indian executive will be guided by Manchester councils; on the contrary, we are justified by this auspicious beginning in expecting that Earl de Grey and Mr. Stansfeld will listen dispassionately to all statements laid before them by persons having a legitimate claim to audience, and decide for themselves. They may profit by the fallacies of Manchester as well as by her truths.

The programme of Indian labours which the Secretary of State and his colleague were invited by the deputations to undertake is rather alarming, and would give them work enough for their natural lives, had they nothing else on earth to occupy their attention. It embraces every conceivable variety of project for the development of Indian resources, having, at the same time, a keen eye to the interests of Manchester. Amongst the "measures" which the Chamber of Commerce "pressed upon his lordship," we find the prosecution of public works, with authority to raise loans; "encouragement and concessions" to public companies; a gold currency; and the abolition of import duties on "cotton yarns and goods;" and of all exports. The Cotton Supply Association prudently limited its appeal to its own special province, and contented itself with recommending that Government officers should be "encouraged and urged" to grow cotton, and that agricultural commissioners should be appointed to promote the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation. It will strike every reader who possesses any knowledge of Indian subjects that some of these recommendations refer to matters which the Government has already taken up, and in the advancement of which it is deeply engaged, while others do not come within its functions. Public works have long been in course of construction, perhaps not exactly the public works required by Manchester, but important and essential nevertheless; and when we are told that nearly six millions sterling were laid out on them last year, the "pressure" of the Chamber of Commerce in that direction must be admitted to lose something of its force. The recommendations touching the abolition of duties are serious, and must be determined by the survey of a wider horizon of interests than Manchester politicians take in; and the advice concerning the encouragement of companies, and the extension of cotton cultivation by Government agents, is clearly of a questionable character, to say the least of it. It has not usually been thought quite consistent with the attributes of Government in a free country that it should enter the labour market for the purpose of giving a particular bias to any special industry or production; but we are not prepared to deny that exceptional circumstances sometimes, although rarely, may warrant exceptional action. At the same time, Manchester is so directly interested in the advice she urges upon Government, that it does not come from her with half the weight it would carry from any other quarter.—*Id.*

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(*From the Home News, March* 26.)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Colonel North [March 19] asked whether it was the intention of Government to carry out the recommendations as regarded increased pay, &c., of the committee which was appointed to inquire into and report upon the grievances of medical officers of the army and navy.

The Marquis of Hartington said the report had only been received a short time since, and it was impossible at present to state how far the recommendations of the commissioners would be carried out.

Colonel North said he would repeat the question after the recess.

### CAPTAINS' PENSIONS.

Admiral Erskine [March 19] asked if it was intended that the captains placed on the reserved list (F.G.) by the orders in council of 1851, 1856, and 1860, who did not now acquire an increase of half-pay by seniority, should benefit by the additional pay or pensions which the Admiralty would now have to bestow.

Lord C Paget said the provisions of the order in council only empowered the granting of a pension to officers of the rank which they held when on active service. The officers referred to were commanders on the active list, and it was only commanders' pensions that were applicable to them. There was no intention of altering their pay.

### THE EAST INDIAN SQUADRON.

Mr. Moffatt [March 19] inquired why a portion of the expense incurred by keeping up a naval force on the coast of India was not borne by the Indian Government. It was quite true that the fleet of seven ships stationed there might not be exclusively employed for purposes connected with India, but it was mainly so, and for that reason he thought some portion at least of its cost should be charged against the revenues of the Indian Government, instead of being wholly borne by the Imperial Government.

Lord C. Paget remarked that, although the fleet of seven ships referred to undoubtedly did duty in behalf of India, they also performed Imperial duties. He believed Sir Charles Wood had expressed the opinion that the requirements of the Indian Government would be satisfied by an occasional ship in the Persian Gulf, and another to visit the Red Sea. Indeed, if the fleet in that neighbourhood was only wanted for the protection of the Indian coast, it would be very small; but he was under the impression that at least three of the vessels composing the East Indian squadron were constantly employed in the suppression of the slave-trade in the Mazambique, where it was carried on extensively by means of small vessels. The Government had not overlooked the matter, but, upon consideration, thought it inadvisable that any charge on the account referred to should be thrown upon the Indian Government.

### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Sir H. Verney [March 19] complained of what he felt to be a hardship endured by certain non-commissioned officers when serving in India. The House might not be aware that when a soldier in India was appointed a non-commissioned officer he did not begin to receive the pay which his rank entitled him to until the official return of his predecessor's discharge had reached India from England. He was then for three or four months, or sometimes longer, doing the duty of sergeant without receiving the pay; this could not be the intention of the House, the hon. member thought, and he therefore asked the noble lord the Minister for War to give the matter his attention.

Sir H. Verney [March 22] in the absence of the Marquis of Hartington, postponed his motion on the above subject, of which he had given notice.

### EAST INDIA MILITARY, &c., FUNDS TRANSFER BILL.

This bill was read a third time on March 22.

### INDIAN RELIEFS.

On the motion for going into committee of supply [March 19],

Major O'Reilly called attention to the present mode of conducting the relief of troops stationed in India. Formerly, when the two armies were distinct, 20 years was fixed as the limit of service for the Indian army, and was afterwards adopted in the case of her Majesty's troops serving in India. When the Indian army was abolished, and an increased number of her Majesty's troops serving in India were substituted, it became necessary to make a change; for, 20 years being the full period of a soldier's life, regiments which remained out there for that length of time would be entirely cut off from the rest of the army. It was therefore arranged that 10 years abroad and five years at home should be the rotation, and that the period of 10 years' foreign service might be completed either in India or any of the colonies. This decision halted between the two systems. For notoriously, when regiments either went to India or were on the point of returning home, a very great change took place in their internal constitution, and it required a full year after the journey was completed to enable them to settle down again. Regiments which remained abroad for 20 years had at least 18 years' steady work in them. But under the 10-years' limit the evils were as great, but the compensating advantages were much smaller. The memorandum of the commander-in-chief with regard to the Enniskillen Dragoons expressly stated that before their embarkation for India the regiment was all that could be desired in *esprit de corps* and unanimity among the officers, and drill and discipline among the men; but that great changes had taken place when the regiment was about to leave England. It was easy to send drafts to regiments stationed in any part of the United Kingdom, because drafts reached those regiments after a short journey; but sending drafts to India was quite a different matter, for at present their journey occupied six months, and even after the contemplated improvements in the overland route were carried out it would still occupy a very considerable time. On the passage to India the drafts were mixed up, and consequently discipline could not be maintained as well as it was in a regiment under the command and supervision of its own officers. He now came to another important inquiry—namely, what was the length of time during which Europeans survived, with the greatest immunity from disease, in hot climates such as India. It had often been asserted that men improved in such climates as they became "seasoned," but it had been successfully pointed out that such was not the case. On the contrary, fresh men escaped better. He did not mean men who had just landed, because great care was necessary immediately after the arrival of men to prevent them from catching disease. What he meant by fresh men was men doing the first few years of service in India. That these were more healthy than men who had spent many years in that country was shown by the returns which appeared in the report of the Sanitary Commissioners. It appeared that the average continuance service was not much more than five years. During the first five years' service the casualties were 8.60 or about 8½ per cent. After five years they began to increase. Between five and 10 years they were nearly 10 per cent., and between 10 and 15 they increased to very nearly 14 per cent., showing conclusively that the first five years of a soldier's life in India were much more healthy than those which followed. Under these circumstances, he ventured to recommend the reduction of the length of service in India to a period of five years. He knew that the proposition was a startling one, and involved a financial question, but with this he would endeavour to deal. The Transport Committee, over which the late Sir James Graham presided, called the attention of Parliament to the fact that it had been proposed to substitute for the system existing at the time they took evidence one of reliefs by battalion every five years. It was true the committee reported that they were not prepared to pass an opinion as to the practicability of the proposed change, but it was clear that they thought it desirable. Sir James Graham expressed his own opinion that as regarded the *morale* and efficiency of the British army it was most desirable the reliefs should be frequent. He might observe that he believed the long service of our army in such climates had a very unfavourable influence as regarded recruiting. He was persuaded that much of the popular prejudice against joining the army arose from the impression that soldiers were expatriated for a great portion of their lives. The number of battalions at present maintained for India was 55. He believed the number was to be reduced. [The Marquis of Hartington—"To 52."] Well, his calculations were based upon 55 being the number, but the results would only change *pari passu* with the change from 55 to 52. Fifty-five battalions of 960 men gave a total of 45,000 men, the average strength in India being 45,000 men. The present system of relieving the whole in 10 years gave a relief of five battalions each year, certain contingencies being provided for. To reduce the length of service to five years would involve the sending out of 11 battalions each year, if the men were sent out in accordance with the existing system; but what he proposed was to send out the battalions much stronger, and not send out drafts. He would have the battalions consist of 1100, instead of 960 men; and taking the casualties from all causes to be as at present, 10 per cent., there would be ready for embarkation at the end of the fifth year 650 men. Now, the average strength of 55 battalions would be 48 752, and the total effective strength at any one time 48,125. To this number, which was exclusive of any drafts, must be added battalions from 11 regiments going home, and men would naturally be more ready to volunteer for five years than for 10. Experience proved that the proportion of volunteers would be at least 10 per cent., so that putting together the five-year volunteers, and making deductions for casualties, there would be 53 000 men. The total strength in India, therefore, without drafts, would be 51,000 men. Again, under the new system the number of women and children would be considerably diminished, had he thought it would be found that many of them might be left in England with advantage. The number of women and children, instead of being 10 per cent., as at present, would not be more than 5 per cent. Under the scheme which he advocated it would, however, be necessary to provide for 2,567 additional passages, which would involve an outlay of £41,000, the cost of transport being £16 per head. He believed that the most economical member of the House would not shrink from so small an increase of expense in order to obtain such advantages as he had pointed out. He might remark that the heaviest mortality in India, and the greatest amount of suffering, always fell upon the women and children. In case of any real service they must be collected, and the Sanitary Commission stated that the annual rates of mortality among the women was 276 per 1,000, and among children 516 per 1,000. It might fairly be presumed, therefore, that many soldiers who had a large number of young children would prefer to leave them behind rather than expose them to the effects of so dangerous a climate. But, then, another question arose. What would become of the women and children who were left behind? There was a ready solution of this difficulty, for at the present moment there was an Indian allowance for the wives and children of non-commissioned officers and privates. Eight rupees, or 16s., was allowed to every woman per month, and four rupees, or 8s., to every child. It should also be borne in mind that the lowest class of private soldiers in India had more than 1s. a day after paying for their rations, and, therefore, no soldier in that country could have any difficulty in putting aside 6d. a day, or 15s. a month, for his wife and children. At present, it was true, women and children left at home could not claim the Indian allowance; but there was no reason why the arrangements should not be altered in this respect. He had now gone through all he had to say upon this subject, which he would leave to the attention of the House and the country. He thought great advantages would be gained by a reduction of the term of service, and there was a strong opinion in the army upon this point. There were, however, two or three objections which might be urged, and he would briefly allude to them. The first was, that we could not always supply the relief for the five years. Now, he admitted there might in some instances be a difficulty in obtaining the requisite number; but then the troops would make fewer complaints at being kept an additional year in India if the ordinary tour of service was five years instead of 10. Military men might also ask what was to be done in case of unprecedented casualties. In reply to that he might express his opinion that if a battalion in India were so reduced, either by the effects of the climate, or by service in the field, as to be quite ineffective, nothing could be better than to send out a fresh battalion from home to replace it. It might also be objected that we might experience great difficulty in constantly changing troops, in consequence of the great distance between India and England; but he might remark that our transport service was much more systematically conducted than formerly, and he believed it would continue to improve. At present, it was the practice of the War Department to send out troops to India, chiefly from Ireland. Remembering that all the troops were to be sent overland, it would seem that they would arrive at or near Kurrachee. They would diverge into lines from that point—one going on to Bombay, thence to the uplands, and across the peninsula to Madras, and the other to Lahore and up the country. The natural flow of the troops would be gradually such, when the arrangements were fully made, that they would have the advantage of finishing the tour in a most healthy climate, instead of beginning with the worst at Calcutta. The more completely that plan of moving troops was adopted, the more effectively the five years' system would be carried out. The question arose, first, whether it was possible to provide battalions for the exchange; and next whether the advantages were commensurate with the increased cost, which he estimated at £40,000. He believed that both these questions could be answered in the affirmative. He did not imagine that the change could be carried out immediately, but he trusted he had said enough to show that the question was deserving of the consideration of the House.

The Marquis of Hartington said that the hon. member had shown the question to be well worthy of the consideration of the Government and of the House, but as he was not aware of the calculations and figures by which he proposed to make out his case, the hon. gentleman would not, he trusted, think him wanting in respect for him if he felt himself unable at the moment to follow him. He admitted that there were strong reasons why a quicker relief of Indian troops would be of great advantage to the army. It seemed to him, however, that the hon. gentleman's calculations of the expense were somewhat below the mark. He assumed that the cost of sending a battalion four voyages instead of two in 10 years would be almost entirely met in the manner he had pointed out. The question had been inquired into by the committees of that House. [Mr. O'Reilly—"I do not believe this particular subject has been brought before any committee."] It was quite evident that these calculations could only be tested by very careful study. The hon. member appeared to think that regiments were kept in India longer than 10 years. He believed that the regiments coming home this year had none of them been in India more than 10 years, and unless exceptional circumstances arose he did not believe that any regiments would be called upon in future to serve in India more than that time. The subject should receive the careful attention of the Government.

### THE REFORM BILL.

Earl Grosvenor [March 20] gave notice that on the motion for the second reading of the Reform Bill he would move that this House, while willing to consider, with a view to its settlement, the question of Parliamentary Reform, is of opinion that it is inexpedient to discuss the bill for the reduction of the franchise in England and Wales until the House has before it the entire scheme contemplated by the Government for the amendment of the representation of the people. (Loud cheers from the Opposition benches).

Sir W. Hutt gave notice that, if the motion of the noble lord should be rejected, he would move, as an amendment to the first clause of the Reform Bill, the following proviso—But this act shall not commence or take effect until after provision shall have been made for such redistribution of seats for counties, cities, and boroughs of Great Britain and Ireland as Parliament may deem expedient, and that this act and the act making such provision shall be construed as one. (Laughter and cheers.)

In moving [March 23] that the House at its rising should adjourn for the Easter recess to the 9th of April,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, having introduced a bill for the purpose of dealing with the electoral franchise in England and Wales, it was the intention of the Government to persevere with that measure, and not to proceed, as suggested by Mr. Kinglake, in the question of which he had given notice, by way of resolution. Turning to the notice of amendment to the second reading of the bill which Lord Grosvenor had placed on the paper, the right hon. gentleman stated, amidst loud cheers from the Radical benches, that it was the intention of Government to resist that motion, upon the double ground that it was a motion which, so far as they were able to judge, said one thing and meant another, and that in their judgment it was a distinct vote of want of confidence in the existing administration. (This frank acceptance of the position excited loud cheers from Ministerialists, which were taken up and echoed in counter cheers by the Opposition.) Referring next to Mr. Kinglake's notice of motion, which assumed that the second reading would be carried, and proposed that it was not expedient to go into committee on the bill until the House had before it the measure for the redistribution of seats he observed that, after the second reading, and before going into committee, he should be prepared to state distinctly to the House the intentions of the Government with respect to the franchise in Scotland and Ireland and the questions connected with the redistribution of seats; and as he desired to convey those intentions in a shape most convenient to the House, he should put them in the form of a bill, which he should lay upon the table. At the same time he wished it to be understood that in introducing that bill the intention of the Government was confined at present to the purpose of giving information to the House, and that he proposed to proceed with the Franchise Bill in the manner which he had originally announced, and with that bill exclusively until its fate had been determined.

Lord Grosvenor regretted the determination of the Government to proceed with the second reading of the Franchise Bill before producing the other bills. He persisted in thinking that the only wise and statesmanlike course was to treat the question as a whole, and hoped that the House would insist on that course being followed.

Mr. Kinglake professed himself as strongly opposed as any one could be to the separation of the extension of the franchise from the redistribution of seats, but maintained that the proper moment for making that objection was on going into committee.

Mr. Oliphant, who had a motion on the paper for the 10th of April, relative to the collection of data on which to determine whether any reduction of seats was necessary, expressed himself so satisfied with the pledge now given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he should withdraw his motion.

Mr. Disraeli evoked a cheer by remarking that it was proverbial that to change your line in the face of an enemy was always a perilous operation, and he could not say that he thought the course adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was any exception to that principle. So far as he could judge, the House was pretty much in the same position now that it was before, and that it was called upon to take a "leap in the dark." It seemed that they were to proceed with the bill affecting the franchise, and to be favoured with the views of the Government on all the other questions; and these views were to be presented in the form of a bill, but that bill was not to be proceeded with. Surely, therefore, this was trifling with the House; and it was obvious that the question had been introduced by men who had not well considered it, and that the House was left in the same nebulous state as to the policy of the Government as before. What security was there, then, if they passed the Franchise Bill, that the bills containing the views of the Government, and which were to be laid upon the table, would be proposed either in the present or in any other session? If he might presume to offer his advice he would say that a government which had to deal with a great question in the House of Commons, and wished to do so successfully, should above all things treat the House with frankness.

After some further discussion the subject dropped.

### MORTALITY OF TROOPS IN CHINA.

Colonel North [March 20] moved for a select committee to enquire into the mortality in the troops in China, the causes which led to it, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to administer to the wants of those troops. The hon. member stated that the Government having consented to the appointment of the committee, it was unnecessary for him to detain the House by entering into details on the subject. It was only common justice to the Government to say that it had shown itself anxious to give every information on the subject. It was the duty of the House to protect the non-commissioned officers and privates of our army, who were despatched on the most dangerous service. He called attention to the fact that General Grey had warned the Government that it was impossible to accommodate the troops of the 2nd battalion, which it was proposed to send to China. The consequence was that the 2nd battalion 9th Regiment landed in the month of February, 1865, with 34 officers, 839 men, 47 women, and 79 children; and eight months after 1 officer, 36 men, 5 women, and 23 children died, and a large number were invalided. The 11th Regiment landed on the 18th of May, 1865, and four months and a half afterwards 2 officers, 49 men, 3 women, and 48 children died, and 157 were invalided. He also gave an account of the great mortality on board the Gresham and Agincourt, and read the correspondence which had taken place, stating that the total cost of the transport of the men who had died was no less than £6,837. He gave the highest credit to the medical officers for the manner in which they had acted, and stated that the whole case was one deserving the fullest investigation.

Sir H. Verney seconded the motion, and stated that if it should be found that this great mortality among our troops was occasioned by negligence the authors ought to be severely punished. He was glad that the Government had consented to a full inquiry.

The Marquis of Hartington said that in common with the whole country the Government most deeply regretted the circumstances detailed by his hon. and gallant friend. The House and the country had the fullest right to demand an inquiry into the cause of the mortality which had taken place amongst the troops in China. He, however, denied that the unfortunate circumstances alluded to had occurred through any shortcomings of the Government at home. The subject was one which could be much more conveniently discussed in committee than in the House. The authorities at the War-office were only anxious to present themselves before the committee in order that the most searching investigation might be instituted. The hon. and gallant member was in error in supposing that the recommendations of the general in command had not been attended to by the War Department. So far as he was concerned, he should have been ready to place before the House, had the case been the subject of discussion there, the statement which would be laid before the committee, to the appointment of which he cheerfully assented.

The motion was then agreed to.

## AMERICA.

(*From the Home News, March* 26.)

SOUTHERN advices disclose nothing of importance of a political character. The planters were making preparations for the spring planting, and were generally hopeful of being able to contract for labour enough to secure average crops. The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are said to be very unpopular with the people, who have frequent disputes with them, all of which, however, are generally adjusted by the military authorities to the satisfaction of both parties. No cases of violence are reported.

A delegation from Kentucky had called upon President Johnson, and presented him with a copy of the proceedings of a meeting at Frankfort, in their State, endorsing the veto message. The delegation declared that the presence of the Freedmen's agents in Kentucky only produced demoralisation and dissatisfaction among the negroes and annoyance to the white people, and was productive of no good results; that the people would, if left to themselves, secure to the negro all his rights of person and property, and that there were more cases of wrong by negroes upon white persons in Kentucky which go unpunished than of wrongs by white persons against negroes. The delegates complained of the unjust want of confidence shown in the people of Kentucky by the government they had sacrificed so much for.—The President responded briefly, thanking the delegates and those whom they represented for the confidence expressed in him personally, and for their kind expressions and endorsement of his course. The present he regarded as a most critical juncture in the affairs of the nation—scarcely less so than when an armed force sought to overthrow the government. He said:—

> To attack and attempt to disrupt a government by armed combination and military force is not more dangerous to the life of a nation than an attempt to revolutionise and undermine it by a disregard and destruction of the safeguards thrown around the liberties of the people in the constitution. Our stand has been taken; our course is marked out. We shall take no steps backward in this matter. No other or higher evidence of our purpose in this regard can be given than has already been published. In the future, as in the past, we shall endeavour to make in good faith the administration of the government conform to the constitution in letter and spirit. Therein is the only guarantee of the liberties of the people. It is hoped by an adherence to this rule to remedy, ere long, all the irregularities and annoyances to which the people have been subjected. Again, we do assure you that these demonstrations of confidence, and assurances of support upon the part of the people, are exceedingly cheering to us; that we are grateful for and properly appreciate them, and that our most earnest wish is so to discharge the trust confided to us as to merit them.

The constitutional amendment excluding negroes from the basis of representation in all States where they are not allowed to vote, was considered in the Senate. Three substitutes, conferring the right of suffrage upon negroes, were offered, but rejected. A vote was finally taken on the original amendment, and the result was 25 yeas to 22 nays. The amendment, failing to receive the required two-thirds vote, was declared defeated.

### THE FENIANS.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* writing on March 6, says:—

> It was natural to suppose that the news of the sudden suspension of the privilege of *habeas corpus* in Ireland would create a commotion among the American branch of the Fenian Brotherhood. The news arrived in America on the 2nd of March, and ever since the Fenians of all shades of opinion have been lashing themselves into a furious excitement. They have held mass meetings in all parts of the country and denounced the law; but being 3,000 miles away from Ireland it is difficult to see what good these denunciations will do. They have talked in loud tones of sending an army to invade Canada or Ireland, but the United States government has given their leaders fair warning, that Fenianism may talk as fiercely as it chooses, but the moment it attempts any act in violation of American neutrality, that moment both O'Mahony and the Senate will be clapped in gaol, and the order broken up by military force. Upon no point of policy is the American government more determined than that American soil shall not be used as a rendezvous either for an invasion of Canada or of Ireland. The Secretary of State has informed the British Minister of this; and during last week a Fenian delegation, sent to Washington to urge the President to espouse the cause of American Fenian emissaries captured in Ireland, was told in plain language that these agents deserved their fate, and that the Brotherhood in America might take fair warning by them—the first attempt at a violation of law in the United States would be followed by the arrest and punishment of the Fenian leaders. These plain expressions of opinion have tied the hands of O'Mahony and company, but, nothing daunted, they make the sudden outburst of feeling among the Irish an excuse for another appeal for "funds." For a year past the dupes of this outrageous swindle have had money wrung from them at every change of fortune in Ireland; but in their praise it must be said that so incredulous have they now become, that to the most heartrending appeals they turn a deaf ear. All the eloquence of the loan agents is wasted, for very few of the Fenians subscribe to the bonds; they have no notion of giving their hard-earned money to support gorgeous establishments for head centres in marble palaces in New York. Anxious for a chance to appear in a new character before an almost nauseated public, O'Mahony availed himself of the intelligence from Ireland to issue the following fierce proclamation:—
>
> Headquarters Fenian Brotherhood,
> New York, March 2, 1866
>
> Brothers,—The hour for action has arrived. The Habeas Corpus is suspended in Ireland. Our brothers are being arrested by hundreds and thrown into prison. Call your circles together immediately; send us all the aid in your power at once; and in God's name let us start for our destination. Aid brothers; help for God and Ireland.
>
> God save the Green. JOHN O'MAHONY.
>
> Frantic telegrams communicated this indirect appeal for cash to all parts of the country, and it was quickly followed by a more direct request for money. A financial proclamation issued the same day by the Fenian "Secretary of Civil Affairs," would have been worthy of Jay Cooke, the American loan agent, in the darkest days of our late war. Says the "Civil Secretary:"—
>
> Headquarters, Department of Civil Affairs.
>
> Brothers,—The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended in Ireland. Our compatriots are thus thrown into the field, and are doubtless fighting, as God gives them strength, at this moment. Meet. Remember your promises, and be prompt in your assistance. The Military Department of the Brotherhood will take charge of your military contributions, and mobilise them. The Financial Department will strain every nerve to supply the brave men in the "gap." Success depends upon immediate action. Let every man understand his duty. PATRICK J. DOWNING, Secretary.
>
> These stirring proclamations, although they have brought out very little money, have produced a shoal of *pronunciamentos* from every Fenian dignitary in the land. There have been no end to the pledges and resolves, to the mass meetings and fierce speeches, but the sinews of war are very sparingly offered.

Later advices from New York supply the following items:—

A meeting has been held at Chicago to encourage recruiting for a Fenian Naval Brigade lately formed there. The speakers announced that Sweeney's agents were organising men all over the country, and that Chicago must supply two regiments by St. Patrick's Day. The 'New York Times,' referring to Fenianism, states that when the necessity arises the government will loyally assert the supremacy of the municipal laws.

An open air Fenian mass meeting has been held in front of the City Hall, Brooklyn. The speakers appealed for immediate aid for the equipment of privateers. Mahony, in addressing the Firemen's Association, said it rested with the Fenians to form a regular Irish Confederation in America. No power in England could then resist the revolutionary leverage that would thus be brought against England. Mahony boasted that there were 300,000 sworn Fenians in Ireland, and that in the very centre of wealth and power in England there were Fenians ready to bring revolution to England's door. In addressing a meeting at Williams-burg, Roberts stated that 30,000 men would shortly be marched across the Canadian border. All that was wanted to make the movement successful was money. The 'New York World' asserts that the Fenians have numerous vessels fitting out at Chicago, Buffalo, Bey City, and Cleveland, which will simultaneously go to the assistance of the land forces. Among the earliest aggressive operations would be, it is added, the overhauling of the British mail steamers. At a Fenian meeting, held in Washington, Senator Macdougal subscribed his horse and sword to the Fenian cause. Senator Wright also spoke in favour of the movement.

A special correspondent of the 'New York World' furnishes what purports to be the plan adopted by the Roberts' Fenians for the "campaign" against Canada and the adjoining provinces. This plan, which is said to have originated with General Sweeney (formerly a brigadier-general of the United States volunteers, now Roberts's secretary of war), proposes that expeditions shall rendezvous at Detroit, Rochester, Plattsburg, Ogdenburg, and Portland, to operate against Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec. The bases of operation are to be established on Canadian soil, at convenient points, so as to avoid any direct violation of American neutrality.

The Roberts-Sweeney "Government" calculates upon having by the 1st of April some 15,000,000 dols. ready cash at its disposal. This is to furnish transportation and maintenance for one month to 30,000 men, 8000 of whom are to seize the line of the Grand Trunk Railway west of Hamilton, 5000 are to move across the Lake Cobourg, and 3000 upon Kingston. These forces once entrenched it is expected that reinforcements of 50,000 Fenians will be forthcoming, and that a navy will spring into existence on the Great Lakes. Thirty thousand men, under General Sweeney, are then to move upon Kingston and Montreal successively, securing at the latter place an abundance of shipping which, with the shipping taken upon the lakes, is to form the nucleus of the "Irish navy." The name of Canada is then to be changed to New Ireland, and recognition formally demanded of the United States and other governments. It is claimed that 80,000 Fenians, veterans of the late war, can be relied upon for the conquest of Canada, and that the first success will cause a rush of volunteers to the Fenian standard, and a flow of money into the Fenian treasury. Canada, it is asserted, can be easily captured, and then held against any force Great Britain may bring for its recovery. Other items of this programme embrace the equipment, by the 1st of June, of 50 vessels of war and privateers, carrying 3000 guns, and the seizure at sea of Cunard and other British steamers.

### CANADA.

Advices from Canada to the 9th of March state that considerable excitement prevails throughout the colony on the subject of the threatened Fenian invasion. The militia was being enrolled, and it had been determined by the government to call out 10,000 volunteers. Despatches from Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton state that the call was everywhere being enthusiastically responded to, and that three or four times the number required could be had at a day's notice. The New York papers give great prominence to these despatches, the *Herald* heading them, "The Scare," and the *Times* "The Canadian Flurry." The latter paper seems, however, to make light of the matter, for among its secondary headings occur the following:—"Progress of the excitement about the Fenian invasion;" "A nine days' wonder already growing stale;" "General belief that the whole excitement is bogus." In the course of an article in its impression of the 10th, it says:—

> If this Fenian bluster, then, should have the effect of teaching the Canadians that they ought to depend more on themselves and less upon England, it will [illegible] so far as they are concerned, an unmixed evil. It is simply considered a vile nuisance among us here—first, because no sane American believes in the sincerity of those who conduct the movement; and second, because an idle, speculative, filibustering community is a curse to any country. We are working, practical people, and whatever disturbs our industry or has a tendency thereto invites the heartiest condemnation of every thrifty citizen of the United States. * * * * The government have not, thus far, actively interfered with these Fenian people, because their proceedings hitherto have been so essentially of the character of burlesque. And even this border "scare" is as likely as not to subside before the close of St. Patrick's-day. But if the necessity should arise for the United States government to assert the supremacy of the municipal law of the country, that duty will be loyally performed, even if our lately "neutral" friends are the first to profit thereby. Meanwhile, if there is any patriotic spirit or pluck left to the provincials, they ought to make short work of any Fenian demonstration, whether organised among themselves or elsewhere.

### AUSTRIA.

Alarming war rumours continue to circulate in Vienna. The 'Avenir National' of March 22 says:—

> In Vienna everyone now believes that a war is near at hand. The greatest activity prevails in the various arsenals; the quartermaster-general has received instructions to prepare ambulances for a campaign, and the Northern Railway directors have been instructed to prepare for the conveyance of troops. What is still more significant is that Austria has sent a circular note to the great non-German Powers throwing from her own shoulders the responsibility of a war with Prussia on the question of the Duchies. Prussia, on the other hand, shows no disposition to hold back. The influence of Herr von Bismarck, which seemed to be declining, is stronger than ever, and the Prince of Prussia, who hitherto manifested opposition to the policy of the Prime Minister, has in a conspicuous manner drawn closer to him. At a *soirée* which took place on the 14th at the house of Herr von Bismarck the prince showed such decided attention to the host as to have been remarked by all present. Von Bismarck was evidently triumphant, and he could not conceal his satisfaction.

A despatch from Vienna of the 20th states that trains of artillery have been despatched from Neustadt to the north by Vienna. The 18th Infantry Regiment has been sent from Pesth to the north, through Brunn. The white and yellow brigades, known as the King of the Belgians and the Grand Duke of Hesse regiments, are ready to leave. The 'Ostdeutsche Post' states that plans have been drawn up for the construction of a large railway network to embrace the whole of the interior of the Austrian empire. The expenses are to be defrayed by the issue of railway bonds to the amount of 300,000,000 florins, bearing interest at 8 per cent., and redeemable within 32 years.

It is stated that the recruiting for the Austrian volunteer corps for Mexico will commence in a few days. The applications already received to join the corps are very numerous.

Accounts of disgraceful excesses in Bohemia, perpetrated against the Jewish population, reached Vienna a few days ago. Their houses were broken into and plundered. The armed force which came to the rescue was partly disarmed and driven away. At last the mob fought amongst themselves, quarrelling about the division of the plunder. Schüttenhofen is the name of the town where these scenes occurred. It contains 5000 inhabitants, who are reckoned among the most fanatical of the national Czech party. There is no doubt that in this movement there is something more than meets the eye, and that the attack on the Jews is a blind to conceal other purposes.

## SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

(*From the Home News, March* 26.)

A WAR-OFFICE return just issued contains the number of men who completed their terms of limited enlistment during the four years ending in March, 1864. Out of 16,722 men, it appears that 9,295 re-engaged and 7,424 took their discharge, three having died. We are not aware what proportion of these are to be set to the account of India; but it is certain that during the last two years a determined exodus of "time expired" soldiers, enlisted for the most part during the Crimean war, has set in. The returns for the whole of India are not at present available; but it appears that from Bengal alone, during the last cold season, 1,258 time-expired men were sent to England, 70 electing to proceed to the southern colonies, or to remain in India in other employment, making 1328 in all. During the present cold season the numbers have been respectively 1417 and 80, making together 1497. The total for the two seasons is thus 2823, being for one presidency of India alone, in two years, considerably more than two-thirds of the entire number that took their discharge abroad and at home during the four years previous. And this calculation, be it remembered, is exclusive of invalids.

Of the men who come home some, doubtless, enlist again, but the great majority are for ever lost to the service, and it is quite time that we began to inquire the reason why. The explanation is not to be found in the chances of war, which are always greater in India than elsewhere. Active service has temptations for large classes who would seldom enlist under other conditions. We may exhaust the best material in time of war, but recruits of some kind will generally be forthcoming. The abolition of the European branch of the old Indian army will to some extent account for the diminished numbers of men willing to accept Indian service which is a necessary condition of service at all for any length of time. For the local European army was popular, and for one reason, that it served in India and in India alone. We must look elsewhere, therefore, to account for the growing dislike of the country so unmistakably manifested, and seek for it in some special cause.

According to a writer in the *Army and Navy Gazette*—a soldier who dates from India, and who is evidently a very intelligent member of his class—the cause is really referable to the over-anxiety of our military administrators to improve the condition of the men of the army, and some injudicious measures which they have taken towards that object. Other things being equal, the soldier very readily accepts the healthy barrack accommodation which is generally provided for him. He likes the club, reading-room, and library, which in most regiments are placed at his disposal. He approves of the workshops, when included in regimental arrangements, and exercises his industry and ingenuity to some purpose, as several exhibitions have recently testified. Amateur theatricals and balls, moreover, are not unknown to the enterprising of his class; and as for such matter of course things as rations, they are not only of excellent quality, but have of late been selected with especial regard to variety, and cooked with solicitous reference to digestion. In a word, the soldier is better off in India than in any other part of the world. "But yet he's not a happy man," as his friend Mr. Lever's song says of the Pope. He misses one institution which, as the writer referred to candidly intimates, was to him as the breath of life. The Canteen is closed. It has been closed during the last three or four years, and has made barrack life intolerable. The place is opened at the dinner hour, 2 P.M., for so long a time as is required to issue a pint of beer for each man. It is then closed until 6, when each man may have, if he wishes, another pint of beer after his tea, or instead of it if he pleases. It is next opened for the issue of grog, which must be before 9, and frequently only a quarter of an hour is allowed for the process, during which time four or five hundred men are expected to receive their respective allowances and drink them on the spot.

Our soldier appreciates all the "innocent recreations" provided for him at their proper value. But, as he says, they are not always available to an entire regiment; and he plainly intimates, besides, that men cannot be always improving their minds and ameliorating their condition, living a pattern life allowing of no change—a cut-and-dry state of existence admitting of no relief. The liquor—principally native arrack—sold in the bazaars, is maddening in its effects, and the drinker becomes a case for the hospital at once, even if other temptations have not befallen him. That severe restriction within should lead to extreme abandonment without is in the nature of things, and the question arises, might not more freedom be given to the soldier in the place where he is obliged—by the exigencies of the climate—to pass so large a portion of his time? Discipline, it may be said, would suffer; but it was maintained under the former regulations, and to these, it seems, the men all wish to return. It may be that the abolition of the midday dram, leaving only one per diem, has had something to do with the unpopularity of the present arrangements; but all our soldier asks is that the canteens should be opened during a reasonable period in the day; the soldier who is not on or for duty to have the privilege of taking a glass of beer on paying for it when he happens to want it; and further, to be able to take what he does take in company, and at his leisure, so that it may help him to pass away the time; care being taken also that those who have charge of the liquor shall not adulterate it and dilute it, as they frequently do now for their own profit. It is the deprivation of these advantages which, we are assured, brings so many of our best men home from India, where they respectfully but firmly decline to be pestered with a pattern state of existence. It appears, therefore, most desirable to institute an inquiry on the subject, and if the general feeling be found as described, to make a return to the old system under which Indian service was very far from being unpopular among the troops.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders in the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation, Mr. W. P. Andrew in the chair, the resolutions passed at the meeting held on March 26, for the amalgamation with the National Bank of India and winding up the company voluntarily, were confirmed unanimously. Mr. Hewett, manager of the National Bank of India, and Mr. Norman, manager of the Scinde Bank, associated with Mr. Young, of the firm of Coleman and Co., accountants, were chosen as liquidators. The proceedings were marked by perfect unanimity of feeling as between the board and the shareholders.

80, King William-street, E.C., March 17, 1866.

Sir,—It will be seen from the annexed statement and remarks of Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, and Youngs, that the present estimate of the amount to be returned is £284,555 14s. 10d. The difference between these figures and those mentioned at the last general meeting does not arise from any fresh losses, but from a difference in the estimate of the amount to be received in respect of doubtful securities. Mr. A. Young (of the firm of Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, and Youngs) will attend the meeting on the 23rd of March, and offer such explanations as the proprietors may require. The chairman instructs me to annex a copy of a letter from Mr. Hewett, manager of the National Bank of India, to him.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. NORMAN, Manager.

The National Bank of India, 80, King William-street, E.C., March 15, 1866.

To W. P. Andrew, Esq., Chairman, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Bank Corporation.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that information has been received by telegraph that, at the half-yearly meeting of this bank in Calcutta, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the working of the half-year ending December 31, 1865, was declared, and that the reserve fund was added to, making it £11,800. The last quotation for the shares was £26 10s.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,
A. F. HEWETT, Manager.

The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of capital paid up to March 14, 1866 ... | £ 417,771 0 0 | £ 417,771 0 0 |
| Calls of £3 on 678 shares payable chiefly in India ... ... ... | 2,034 0 0 | |
| | £ 419,805 0 0 | |
| Estimated loss, as per printed balance-sheet to June 30, 1865 ... | £ 102,409 5 5 | |
| Further estimated loss on overdue bills and securities purchased in India ... ... | 18,540 10 1 | |
| Approximate balance of profit and loss account to Dec. 31, 1865 ... | 4,782 19 1 | |
| Balance of preliminary expenses account ... | 7,482 10 7 | |
| | | 133,215 5 2 |
| Estimated balance of capital... | | £284,555 14 10 |

London, March 17, 1866.

Having been requested by the directors to examine the above statement, we have to report that, although in consequence of the non-arrival of some of the closed accounts from the branches in India, we have been unable to complete the usual audit of the assets and liabilities of the bank for the half-year ended December 31, 1865, we have carefully considered the question of profit and loss, and are of opinion that the above statement contains as near an approximation to the true state of the profit and loss and capital accounts as can at present be formed from the materials which have been placed before us. The gross amount of the dishonoured bill account is £194,923 16s. 9d. Of this there has been recovered £55,144 6s. 7d, and according to the most recent and reliable information obtained it is estimated that further sums, amounting to £30,367 15s. 3d., will yet be realised, thus accounting under this head alone for £109,412 14s. 10d. of the losses sustained by the bank. There has also been submitted to us statements of the transactions through the head office from the beginning of the year, as well as of some business done in India, from which it seems reasonable to expect that the profits on exchange and other operations will be sufficient to cover the working expenses of the bank to the present date, with the necessary proportion of salaries and other expenses of the establishments in England and India in connection with the liquidation, to about the 30th day of June next.

COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS, and Co.

## EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | AT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 17 | Rescue | Thelland | Liverpool. |
| | Cameo | Bulford | Do. |
| | Die Vernon | Brown | Do. |
| | Forest King | Jones | Do. |
| | Coronet | Lord | Do. |
| | Bride of the Sea | | Do. |
| 18 | Westward Ho | Wilkinson (from Kurrachee). | Gravesend. |
| 20 | Pride of the Ocean | Anderson | Liverpool. |
| | Edward Hincken | Fletcher | Do. |
| 23 | Eastern Empire | Meiklejohn | Do. |
| 24 | Sir J. Jejeebhoy | — | Do. |
| 25 | Delawar | — | Plymouth. |
| | Agamemnon | — | Do. |

### DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 16 | Varuna | Clare | Gravesend. |
| 22 | Alicia Bland | Brown | Liverpool. |

### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Camperdown, Kurrachee to London, Jan. 19, lat. 24 S. long. 5 E.

Canopus, Bombay to Liverpool, March 3, lat. 46 N., long 41 W.

City of Shanghai, Bombay to Liverpool, Jan. 5, lat. 22 S., long. 35 E.

Magdalene, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 5, lat. 1 N., long. 25 W.

Soukar, Bombay to Liverpool, Jan. 18, lat. 24 S., long. 4 E.

T. N. B. Hitchins, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 7, lat. 13 S., long. 78 E.

## BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE summer vacation in the Small Cause Court will commence from the 16th May next, and will terminate on the 31st of the same month.

MR. W. H. PROPERT, Extra First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, for the Punch Mahals, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to England on private affairs.

AT an adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the East India Bank, held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved to wind up the Association voluntarily; and for this purpose liquidators were appointed.

THE height of water in Vehar Lake, for the week ending 14th April, was 49 feet and four-tenths, and on the corresponding week during the last year it was 46 feet and seven-tenths.

MR. J. B. PEILE, Settlement Officer in Guzerat, has been appointed Commissioner for the revision of civil subordinate establishments, in room of the late Hon'ble Mr. Gordon.

THE San Francisco Minstrels announce their last performance but two for to-night, when Dave Carson intends to try his hand at "Electro by-Golly" for the first time in Bombay. This and the other attractions set forth will doubtless draw a good house.

CAPTAIN G. L. GRANT, Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpore, and Lieutenant F. Hammond, Bengal Staff Corps, second squadron officer 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, are each allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

WE find that we were misinformed yesterday in stating that the Bombay Omnibus Company were about to employ European drivers and guards instead of natives. The Company have no intention to make any such change, being quite satisfied with their present employes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DHOLLERA.—A correspondent informs us that about one-fifth of the town of Dhollera was burnt down on Saturday night last, and that at the time when he wrote the cotton bazaar was in complete ruins. The damage is estimated at fifteen lacs of rupees. Nothing could be saved, as the fire raged chiefly amongst the shops and warehouses.

WE regret to announce that a telegram was received yesterday in Bombay from England, stating that Mr. George Craig, late Editor of the *Deccan Herald*, who left Bombay by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta* for Southampton on the 14th last month, met with a sad accident in the Bay of Biscay, where he broke his leg by a fall during some rather rough weather which was prevailing at the time.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 8 P.M. of the 18th and 8 P. M. of the 19th April: max. 38 hours 37 minutes; min. 30 hours 25 minutes. Delay owing to interruption between Ahmedabad and Deesa.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe 13th April.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. Rifles, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quick March | "Turner" | Unrath. |
| Overture | "Nabucco" | Verdi. |
| Selection | "William Tell" | Rossini. |
| Waltz | "Atmospherie" | Gung'l. |
| Quartette and Chorus | "Die Weibertree" | Schmidt. |
| Galop | "Koenig's" | Kuhner. |

IN our issue of Monday last we remarked upon the extraordinary fact of one of the police sepoys who had been severely reprimanded by the presiding Judge at the late Criminal Sessions for misconduct in regard to the case of the native woman Pudee, who had been tried on a charge of poisoning a child, having been since promoted. We are glad now to be able to state that the man who was then stated to have been promoted was so promoted by mistake. He is at present in hospital, and when he comes out will in all probability be dismissed from the force. The other man, who was an havildar, we are informed, has been reduced.

THE following passengers will proceed this morning by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Mula*, Captain Sproute, to Aden and Suez:—

*For Liverpool*—Captain and Mrs. White, and 3 children.

*For Suez.*

Mr. Ernest Menesse,
" C., Mrs. and 2 Misses Menesse,
" G. A. Griffiths,
Mrs. Gilmon,
Col. and Mrs. White,
Mrs. Phillips, and 5 children,
Lieut. Hammond,
" Haywood,
Capt. Grant,
Mr. D. Stewart,
Capt. Aytoun,
Mr. Branden,
Mr. and Mrs. Duff,
Dr. Cullen.

FIRE IN DOONGREE COOLIE STREET.—A fire broke out yesterday morning about 9 o'clock in a store immediately behind the house of Laljee Megjee in Doongree Coolie Street, close to the Branch Post Office. The whole of the store, which contained old cotton and gunny bags, was burned down, and only for the timely arrival of Mr. Inspector Moffatt, of the Mandavie section, in the first instance, and several number of engines, the house where the fire originated in all probability would have been burned down. The house adjoining, which is a four-storied building, also had a narrow escape.

The coolies employed in working two of the engines were liberally paid a rupee each by Mr. Runsordass Ramjee, the owner of the adjoining property. The coolies who worked the other engine did good service in keeping down the fire in Mr. Laljee Megjee's house, but that gentleman did not appear to take the same view of the matter as his more liberal neighbour, and could not be found when the men enquired for him for the purpose of obtaining some reward for their services. The poor coolies looked very woe-begone after their hard work, when our old friend Runsordass Ramjee, observing the state of thing, kindly gave them a rupee each, as he had done the others. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

THE returns this week are hardly of so satisfactory character this week as last, the deaths being 470 against 453 of corresponding weeks in the past decade. Four deaths have taken place from cholera and 75 from small-pox.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EUROPEANS: | | PARSEES: | |
| Cholera | 0 | Small-pox | 2 |
| Small-pox | 1 | Measles | 1 |
| Measles | 0 | Fever | 8 |
| Fever | 2 | Other diseases | 15 |
| Other diseases | 3 | JEWS: | |
| Accident | 0 | Small-pox | 1 |
| INDO-EUROPEANS: | | Other diseases | 0 |
| Fever | 0 | NATIVE-CHRISTIANS: | |
| Accident | 0 | Cholera | 0 |
| HINDOOS: | | Measles | 0 |
| Cholera | 4 | Small-pox | 3 |
| Small-pox | 39 | Fever | 5 |
| Measles | 21 | Other diseases | 4 |
| Fever | 183 | Accident | 0 |
| Other diseases | 45 | NEGRO-AFRICANS: | |
| Accident | 5 | Small-pox | 2 |
| Unknown cause | 1 | Fever | 1 |
| MUSSULMANS: | | Other diseases | 0 |
| Cholera | 0 | CHINESE: | |
| Small-pox | 27 | Fever | 0 |
| Measles | 4 | Other diseases | 0 |
| Fever | 65 | UNKNOWN RACES: | |
| Other diseases | 25 | Accident | 0 |
| Accident | 0 | Unknown causes | 0 |

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

| | Deaths. | Mean. | | Deaths | Mean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cholera | 4 | 57 | Sexual and Child bearing | 3 | 3 |
| Small-pox | 75 | 47 | Tegumentary | 2 | 2 |
| Measles | 26 | 23 | Cachexy | 28 | 26 |
| Fever | 267 | 217 | Leprosy | 0 | 1 |
| Nervous system | 14 | 11 | Dropsy | 1 | 3 |
| Vascular system | 0 | 1 | Accident | 5 | 4 |
| Respiratory | 21 | 20 | Unknown cause | 1 | 1 |
| Alimentary | 23 | 37 | | | |

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE gave his decision to the following effect yesterday in the case of Nusserwanjee Hirjee vs. Superintendent Hallums:— His Worship remarked that in this case Mr. Nusserwanjee Hirjee, a landed proprietor and livery stable-keeper, had charged Mr. Charles Hallums, one of the superintendents of police, with using insulting and abusive language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace; also, with assaulting and with defaming the plaintiff under section 499 of the Penal Code. His Worship remarked that there was not sufficient evidence to support the charge of assault, nor was there any case made out to be sent to the High Court on a charge of defamation. But, taking the whole of the evidence into consideration, he was of opinion that the charge against Mr. Hallums for having used abusive and insulting language, calculated to provoke a breach of the peace towards Mr. Nusserwanjee, was proved. His Worship said that he would have been happy if he could have arrived at a different conclusion, and observed that in ordinary cases such a charge would not be considered serious, but in this case it was not so. The defendant was a superintendent of police, an officer whose special care and duty was to preserve the peace and not to provoke a breach of it. The want of temper in which the defendant had shown must greatly detract from his efficiency as a police officer. His Worship hoped that the lesson which he (the defendant) had learnt to-day would not be lost upon him. For the offence proved against the defendant he was fined Rs. 20.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE through its acoustic properties may serve a purpose little thought of by its founders. On Saturday night the singing in a solo at the concert could be distinctly heard from the Town Hall on the opposite side.—*Powla, April* 19.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT COMMITTED BY RAMOOSEES ON SHEPHERDS.—On Saturday last about twelve ramoosees made an attempt to steal some sheep at a village called Copperhole, belonging to the Punt of Bhore. The shepherds defended their flocks and in so doing one of them was very severely wounded by the ramoosees. The poor man's arm was very nearly severed from his body: he also received two other wounds besides, and is now lying in a very precarious state, his recovery being despaired of. We understand that the ramoosees have all been apprehended and taken to Bhore, where it is to be hoped they will be dealt with according to their deserts. It appears that these ramoosees in the first place attempted to attack some carts laden with sundries, &c., but in this they were disappointed. The traffic on this road is very great, and as there are several villages on it belonging to the Punt Suchew of Bhore, we hope he will be called upon to answer for the general safety of the road, it being at present quite dangerous for travellers.—*Poona Observer, April* 19.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Ramjee Sutooji and Luxumon Sutooji, barbers.
Babool Jairam, a coppersmith.
Manick Govind and Mullari Mahadoo, carpenters.
Samuel Essoobji, a carpenter.
Joosub Vulee and Noorbaee his wife, dyers.
Memon Ebram Abba, unemployed.
Luxumon Govind and Witul Govind, the first is a carpenter and the second a Murathi writer.
Goverdhundass Pitamberdass, a general merchant.
Budroodin Bhoyjibhoy, a plumber.
Sebastiao Ansias, and Denditta Ansias, widow of the late Pedro Ansias, the first is a carpenter in the Collector's office, and the second unemployed.
Narayen Crustnarao, an English writer.
Shaik Mahomed Oosmanbhoy, Abdoolabhoy Oosmanbhoy, Cassumbhoy Oosmanbhoy, and Caderbhoy Aujumbhoy, lately traded under the name and firm of Shaik Mahomed Abdoolabhoy, as dealers in books and paper.
Succaram Govind Sett, Kesow Succaram Sett, and Sewram Balsett, goldsmiths.
Gunsi Nagji, a merchant.
Kesowji Champsey, a labourer.
Saeboo Luxumon, a stone mason.
Faiz Mahomed Shaboodin, an embroiderer.
Mudsoodun (alias Dhondoo) Soonderji, an English writer.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

## KARWAR LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 26th March 1866 a Light will be exhibited from a Light-house recently erected on the largest of the Oyster Rocks off the Port of Karwar.

The light will be a *fixed* white light, at an elevation of 205 feet above the mean level of the sea (visible all round the circle), and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 30 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric, or by lenses of the *first order*.

The tower is round, built of white granite 45 feet high, and stands on the summit of the largest of the Oyster Rocks, in latitude 14° 49' 15" N., and longitude 74° 2' 45" East of Greenwich.

G. C. PARKER, Lieut. I. N.,
Port Officer and Conservator.

Karwar, March, 1866.

### SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE PORT OF KARWAR.

Steamers from the northward should first make Cape Ramas, and then steer for the Lighthouse on Oyster Rocks, until the Flagstaff on Karwar Head bears S. E., then steer for it and anchor in four fathoms, near a white buoy, which is placed to mark the anchorage.

Steamers coming from the northward intending to make the Port at night should steer for the Lighthouse, and when a *Red Light* in the Bay, at the Port Officer's Flagstaff, bears E. S. E. or S. E. by E. steer for it and anchor in four to five fathoms. (This red light should be seen in clear weather from a distance of from five to six miles.)

Steamers coming from southward can with safety come between the Oyster Rocks and Karwar Head, and on opening out the Bay steer as before.

Steamers coming from the southward *at night* should not come between the Oyster Rocks and Karwar Head (unless they are well acquainted with the harbour), but should go outside to the northward, and steer for the *Red Light* as before.

Sailing vessels making the Port at night should anchor in about eight fathoms, near the Oyster Rocks and wait for a Pilot.

NOTICE OF DANGERS.

Bearings taken from a rocky patch to the N. W. of Light-house. } Light-house S. 51° E. 5,256 yards. Black Rock N. 40° E. Courmaghur E. 4° S.

Patch extends north and south, least water, low water Spring Tides 14½ feet (Red Buoy placed to the westward of rocky patch).

Bearings taken from a rocky patch between Oyster Rock and Elephant Island (marked on chart). } Lighthouse N. 88° W. 3,269 yards. Elephant Island S. 75° E. Courmaghur Island N. 26° E.

A Red Buoy is placed to the westward of it, least water, low water Spring Tides 14 feet. Vessels should go between this Red Buoy and Oyster Rocks in approaching the Harbour from the southward.

G. C. PARKER, Lieut. I. N.,
Port Officer and Conservator.

Karwar, 27th March 1866.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—19TH APRIL.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

CHEATING AND FORGERY.—Govindram Girdharidass, goomastah of the firm of Girdharidass Motoomul, laid an information against Wittoba Gopal, Bhurajee, and Gunnoo, charging them as follows:—

On the 19th March last, the three men above named came to the shop of the informant in Barbhoy Street, and Bhurajee told him that Gopal was the agent of Nana Naroba Sangoolkur of Barsee Road, who has dealings with the above firm, and had been sent by him for the purpose of buying certain goods. Thereupon Wittoba produced two paper writings, one purporting to be a letter from the said Nana to the address of informant's firm, requesting them to deliver to Wittoba six bales of mule twist and two bags of indigo; and the other paper purporting to be a hoondee for Rs. 2,000, drawn upon one Narotumdass Hurribhoy in favour of the informant's firm. Wittoba said that it had been the intention of Nana to remit two thousand rupees in cash, but he had advised Nana to send a hoondee instead, as he did not think it safe to bring the amount in cash. Believing this statement to be true, informant delivered to the three accused two bags of indigo, weighing about sixteen maunds, and four bales of twist, weighing about twelve hundred pounds, of the value of Rs. 2,183-8-4, and at the same time gave the said Wittoba the sum of Rs. 25-6-9 for travelling expenses. Gunnoo calculated the value of the goods, and on his stating to Wittoba that the abovementioned sum was the correct value of the goods, the latter signed an entry in informant's book in the name of Nana Naroba Sangoolkur, showing the difference between the value of the goods and the amount of the hoondee. On Saturday, the 1st instant, the hoondee was presented at the firm of Narotum Hurribhoy, and the same was dishonoured. It was consequently sent to Nana Naroba, together with the letter purporting to have been written by him, to the care of a man in the employ of the firm, who returned in about four days with the documents, and in consequence of what he said regarding them, they were discovered to be forgeries, and the statements made by the accused to be false. On the 16th April two persons went to Sholapore in search of the goods, which they saw in possession of one Anna Babunya at that place. Informant had reason to believe that Bhurajee and Gunnoo are at present in Bombay, and that Wittoba had proceeded towards Sholapore, and prayed for warrants for their apprehension.

His Worship granted the application.

REFUSING MAINTENANCE.—Oosman Ookurda, a Mahomedan merchant, was charged with refusing to support his lawful wife.

Mr Barton appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Langdale for the defendant.

Suppoorabaee stated—She was the lawful wife of the defendant, who refused to support her for the last seven years. He accused her of having committed adultery, and assigned that reason for refusing to support her. The defendant had another wife besides herself. There was no truth in the accusation defendant had brought against her for adultery. He deals in salt and is the proprietor of three houses. He is worth about a lac of rupees.

By Mr. Langdale—The defendant had three houses and salt pans worth ten or twelve thousand rupees. Witness was married to the defendant fifteen years ago. Ceased to live in the defendant's house for the last twelve years. He left her and stayed with his new wife in another house. She lived with her mother for four or five years. Had been to Mecca and remained there two years. Had no ornaments belonging to her husband. Those that were given to her were sold by order of the caste, and she paid her expenses therefrom. The defendant refused to receive his wife into his house.

His Worship on the evidence before him ordered him to pay to the prosecutrix Rs. 40 per month for her maintenance.

## LAW.

### SMALL CAUSE COURT.—19TH APRIL.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

*Abdool Hoosein vs. Hajee Jeva Noormahomed.*

Mr. C. Tyabjee, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Shewshunker, pleader, for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 353, being the amount of damage sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of a contract to deliver, to the plaintiff, 300 lbs. of wool, being at the rate of Rs. 4-6-6 per lb. The goods were purchased by the plaintiff on condition of their being delivered to him within a fortnight from the date of the agreement; but, after that time, he was informed that the defendant resold them to other persons at higher rates. Frequent applications were made for delivery of the wool, the value of which was at one time tendered to the defendant, but he failed to deliver it.

Mr. Shewshunker put in pleas of want of mutuality as regarded the agreement; not guilty of any breach of contract; and denying damages to the plaintiff.

Tyabjee Wulleejee, one of the plaintiffs, purchased a quantity of wool from the defendant, in whose book he signed a writing. (Points out his signature in a book.) He made frequent applications for delivery of the wool; but defendant did not deliver, and he (plaintiff) thereupon caused a notice to be served upon him. Witness pointed to portions of the entry which were not there when he signed it; when he last saw it, it had not the alterations which now appeared. The rate of the wool at the date of the agreement was Rs. 4-6-6 per lb.; it afterwards rose to Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 7. The defendant agreed before the entry in the book was made, to give 300 lbs. wool whether received by him in packets or in boxes.

To defendant's advocate—I took with me Rs. 1,700 when I went with a notice to demand delivery of the wool. I had placed the money in the hands of Mr. Cumroodin's clerk. The man who got from the defendant the goods which were intended for me, sold them at Rs. 7 and Rs. 7-8-0 per lb. I did not cancel the bargain because the wool turned out to be in packets instead of in boxes.

The defendant admitted that the alteration in the margin of the entry, to the effect that the agreement with plaintiff was cancelled, was made by him.

Abdul Cassum Sheriff Alli remembered having once seen the entry in the defendant's book, containing the bargain with plaintiff for the delivery of wool. The entry was not now in the same state: there were two or three alterations to which the witness pointed.

Another witness was called to show that the price of wool about the 5th March last was from Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8 per lb.

A clerk of Mr. Cumroodin proved service of a notice upon the defendant to give delivery of wool to the plaintiff. Witness had with him at the time about Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,700, which he tendered to the defendant.

Mr. Shewshunker remarked, for the defence, that the plaintiff had failed in proving his case. The fact was that he did not take delivery of the wool, and the defendant was obliged to sell it to a third party for a profit of Rs. 100 only. As to the alterations in the entry, the evidence was insufficient and contradictory.

The defendant was examined and stated that when he sold the wool to the plaintiff, it had not arrived in Bombay. There was no fixed time for the delivery. Having heard that he had purchased wool from an office, plaintiff and his partner went to his (witness's) shop, asking if he would sell his wool. Witness agreed to sell; and plaintiff made an entry in witness's book. One of the terms of the agreement was, that if the wool was in packets, plaintiff would not take delivery. The goods turned out to be in packets; the plaintiff looked at them at the defendant's godown, but declined to take delivery; and made an alteration in his entry in defendant's book, cancelling the agreement. Witness thereupon sold his wool to Hajee Ismail for a profit of Rs. 100. He sent a reply to the notice he received from the plaintiff. He had eight other cases of wool of the description he sold to the plaintiff: he would sell the lot for Rs. 5-4-0. He had purchased it at Rs. 4-5-0 or Rs. 4-6-0 per lb.

Some further evidence was called to corroborate the testimony of the defendant. It appeared upon the evidence of one of the witnesses that the fair value of wool of this quality was Rs. 5-8-0, under which no trader would sell.

His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff, for the difference between the contract price and Rs. 5-8-0 per lb. Costs Rs. 30 certified.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LIGHTING DARK CORNERS.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Through the medium of your journal I would call the Municipal Commissioner's attention to the necessity of placing a light at the termination of the footpath of the Colaba Causeway, near the fountain. Last Monday night I was driving to Colaba from the Band Stand, and while turning on to the Causeway, the right wheel of my buggy got foul of the footpath, and received such a jolt that the poor driver was pitched out, and hurt his head rather severely in the fall. Now if Mr. Crawford would avoid some future action for damages, I would advise him to place a light, not only at this corner, but at every other, where such an accident is likely to occur.

JACK.

### THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA COMPANY.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the public generally, and particularly that of the shareholders, in the United Victoria and Colaba Company, to a few facts connected with its management, brought to light at the general meeting at the offices of Messrs. Remington & Co. yesterday afternoon.

It transpired that some time after the Company had been formed, and the capital, to its present extent, paid up, a sum of Rupees 4,50,000 (four and a half lacs) was paid away as brokerage, for which no justifiable reason could be assigned, though one of the old directors was closely interrogated on the subject by Mr. Lawson. It was proposed by Mr. Scoble that the legality of this transaction should be investigated in the High Court, but his motion on being put to the vote was lost by a majority of native dissentients, who, it may therefore be inferred, prefer to have their pockets picked. I believe that the directors who authorised this disbursement are individually responsible for the whole amount.

Then it appeared by the statement of the accounts that some Rs. 51,601 were paid as transfer and stamp fees for the old Colaba Company, and only Rs. 1,500 for the Victoria Company. The explanation of this difference was anything but satisfactory.

It also came out that Rs. 45,000 had been expended in building a dwelling-house for the Superintendent, which is now useless for that purpose, and for which a rent of only Rs. 175 per mensem can be obtained.

The brokerage fee and this latter sum amount to very nearly the money borrowed by the Company from the Bank of Bombay, added to Rs. 2,00,000, due to the Colaba Company.

These facts show the way the money goes under the management of directors who, whatever their social position may be, do not scruple to waste the funds of this Company, in which I am an unhappy SHAREHOLDER.

19th April.

P. S.—The only circumstance elicited at the meeting at all consolatory was the assurance by Mr. Teasdale that the thirteen lacs due by the Joint Stock Corporation was quite safe, and would be paid before long.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

### KATTYWAR, 10TH APRIL.

THE political authorities at Dwarka have been very busy during the past week trying the prisoners now in Dwarka jail, about one hundred in number, who have been committed to take their trial for various crimes chiefly connected with the Wagher rebellion; and, from all accounts, very few of them have a chance of being acquitted, as there is abundance of proof against most of them. The outlaws have been making themselves unusually disagreeable during the last few days. Never is the saying "no news good news" better exemplified than when applied to Waghers; as it is seldom their name is used without a few uncomplimentary remarks being added, especially by the troops who have the misfortune to be stationed in the neighbourhood of the spots they are most fond of frequenting, and who of course are obliged to turn out at a moment's notice when they are heard of in their vicinity. The outlaws have for the last few days chiefly confined their depredations to the territories of H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, and have in fact done a good deal of damage if any faith can be put in the reports of the villagers. The amount of damage done is, however, much exaggerated as a rule. Robbers are said to have *looted* villages three days running, and on one of these occasions they bagged Rs. 700 and tortured some of the inhabitants. On the other occasions they were not so fortunate, as they were disturbed in their little game by the appearance of some *Gheeh* (native militia). There was a grand battue in the Burdahs the other day, the hills being searched from four different quarters by as many parties, but no suspicious looking individuals were found. This, however, is no proof that they did not exist, as the jungles are so thick, and the ravines so numerous, that a large body of men might be concealed with almost perfect safety, unless their lair was discovered by chance or pointed out by a spy.

Rajcote is now getting unpleasantly warm, and all who can manage to do so are migrating to Bullicherry—the fashionable Kattywar watering place. A consignment of bathing machines is expected by next mail; after this no sensibly-minded person could dream of going to Mahableshwur for the hot season.

## BENGAL.

WE hear from Cachar that the labourers in the Tea Gardens of Sylhet and Cachar are generally weak and sickly. It is said they are miserably fed, because their earnings are not sufficient to pay for rice at the bazaar rate. Some of the labourers are paid at the rate of 2 Rupees per month, and yet the planter exacts from the labourers a certain tax, and pays only what they can earn at the rate of work considered reasonable by himself. We need scarcely say this is the native side of the picture!—*Hurkaru, April* 13.

## MOOLTAN.

AUTHORITATIVE orders have been communicated to the belligerent faction in the Bahwulpore State to cease hostilities against the young prince, and to lay their grievances, through the native Agent, before Nazim Khan, the chief Minister, for redress. If he fails to give them satisfaction, a reference to arbitration will be made: and if that, too, fails, then they are given to understand that the points at issue must be determined by extraneous agency, whose *dictum* will be final. The communication was received in sullen silence, and a council of war was held to resolve upon what steps it would be most prudent to pursue. We have not yet heard the result of their resolution; but, doubtless, it will be submission. Jaffir Khan, one of the most formidable enemies of the State, has come to Ahmedpore.—*Lahore Chronicle, April.* 11.

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## BANKS.

**THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).**—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeewundass, Esq.
London Bankers. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
*Paris Bankers.*
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. Kelly, Horn, and Manisty.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Branches { London.....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

*Current Accounts.*
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

*Fixed Deposits.*
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

*Discounts, Loans, &c.*
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

*Commission.*
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

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**BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.**
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
*Head Office—Bombay.*
*London Bankers*—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
*Branches*—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d.
2 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d.
1 do. ... at 1s. 11½d.
On demand ... at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts............... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

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**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
*Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); AND MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

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**THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.**
*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
*General Manager.*—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
*Acting Manager.*—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
*Bankers.*—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
*Agents in Scotland.*—The British Linen Company.
*Agents in Ireland.*—The National Bank.
*Brokers.*—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
*Solicitors.*—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
*Auditors.*—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ......... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11½d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... ... ... 6 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
*Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

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**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
*Manager.*—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
*Secretary.*—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 1d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 15/16d. "
1 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

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**COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.**—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 10,000 *Shares of* £25 *each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight.. .. .. at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " .. .. .. 2s. 0½d. "
3 " .. .. .. 2s. 0½d. "
2 " .. .. .. 2s. 0½d. "
1 " .. .. .. 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand .. .. .. 2s. 0d.
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1.
Bombay, 18th April 1866 J. BEATTIE, Agent.

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**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 ......... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ......... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. ......... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ......... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ......... 2s. 0½d. "
On demand ......... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Draft, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

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**THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.**—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Andrew Grant, Esq., Chairman. | Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq. | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
E. Grimm, Esq.
*Auditors.*
Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0½d. "
On demand do. 2s. 0d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

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**INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).**
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન આંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
*Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in* 25,000 *Shares of* 200 *Rupees each.*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
*Board of Directors.*
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
*London Bankers.*—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman,
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

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**THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).**
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાંન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी बांक अफ हींदुसटान, चाइना, अड जापान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up ......................... £1,000,000
Paid up ......................... 861,000
Reserve Fund......................... 106,000
*Head Office*—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
*Committee in Bombay.*
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
*Bankers.*
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. .........The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

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**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).**
HEAD OFFICE ......................CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..............£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....................£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
William Anderson, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
George Miller Blacker, Merchant.
Doorgachurn Law, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
Heeralaul Seal, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. Sein, Esq., Merchant.
M. Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FitzWilliam, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
Sir John P. Grant, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
*London Bankers*
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
*Offices in London* .................... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4
" 6 " " 5
" 12 " " 6
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

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**THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).**
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
*Branches in India.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ......... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 "
12 " " 6 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

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**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).**—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
*Board of Directors.*
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.
Safoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.
*Auditor.*
J. L. Brodie, Esq.
*Solicitor.*
W. H. Crawford, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ......................... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ......................... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. ......................... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. ......................... 2s. 0½d. "
Demand. ......................... 2s. 0d. "
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 6 "
12 " " 8 "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

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**THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).**
બામબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.
INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
*Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in* 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to Rs.* 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman.*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Kessowjee Naike, Esq.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.
*Treasurers and Managers.*
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.
*Secretary.*
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.
*Accountant.*
Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia.
*Deputy Accountant.*
Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody.
EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.
ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

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**THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).**
*Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
*With power to increase.*
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ......................... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......................... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

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**THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).**—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynee Tal, and Debroghur (Assam).
*London Bankers*—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
On demand .. .. at 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..at. 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ......at 1s. 11½d. "
*The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.*
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

## INSURANCES.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

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**THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).**—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.— AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

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**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
*Edinburgh (Head Office)* 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund......................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of... 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

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**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.**—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums | 1862 | 300,690 | 15 | 11 |
| Do. | 1863 | 341,668 | 3 | 2 |
| Do. | 1864 | 406,403 | 13 | 10 |
| Showing an increase over 1863 of | | 64,735 | 10 | 8 |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Life Premiums for | 1860 | 73,150 | 18 | 6 |
| Do. | 1862 | 105,703 | 1 | 11 |
| Do. | 1864 | 152,159 | 2 | 0 |

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

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**UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
*London Office*—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq , M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. Taylor, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

*1st.* The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

*2nd.* Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

*3rd.* Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

*4th.* The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

*5th.* One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

*6th.* The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

*7th.* The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

*8th.* The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of* 47½ *per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

*9th.* It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

*10th.* On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

*11th.* Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

*12th.* Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

*13th.* Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

*14th.* Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

*15th.* At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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**UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**
*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. Taylor, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for | ...£ | 6,848,181 | 5 | 0 |
| And the amount of claims paid during the same period was | ...£ | 1,250,834 | 7 | 0 |
| The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were | ...£ | 792,153 | 8 | 11 |
| Of which there was held by the Indian Branch | ...£ | 442,940 | 5 | 10 |

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ... | Rs. | 480 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit .. | " | 228 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rs. | 252 | 0 | 0 |
| At the reduced English rate ... | Rs. | 246 | 0 | 8 |
| Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ... | " | 116 | 13 | 11 |
| | Rs. | 129 | 2 | 9 |

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.
Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE** against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

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**ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
*President.*
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
*Directors.*
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

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**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
*Trustees.*
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ..........Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ..................Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
Bernard Hall, Esq.........................Liverpool.
*Chairman of London Board.*
Henry Fowler, Esq........................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq....................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq...................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq...........................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.........................Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq........................Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.................Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.........................Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq...................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq..................London.
William Hind, Esq.........................Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq..................Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.................Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq..................London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq......................Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.................Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq .......................Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq..............London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.............London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.........................Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq...........Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq...................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq...............Liverpool.
*Actuary and General Manager.*
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
*Secretary.*
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ............London.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

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POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
**ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
*Established* 1838.
*For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.*
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL,
LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
*And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
*Local Board of Management.*
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
*Medical Officer.*
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
*Acting Secretary.*—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
*Bankers.*
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

| Age. | CIVIL. | | | | | | MILITARY. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | |
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. |
| 20 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 2 |
| 40 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| 50 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 33 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 12 |
| 60 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 8 |

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

| Age. | CIVIL. | | | | MILITARY. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. | 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. |
| 55 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| 55 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 35 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 45 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 59 |

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
*Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.*
*For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to*
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

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**THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.**—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
Nath. Alexander, Esq. | Harry Geo. Gordon, Esq.
J. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq. | Edwin Gower, Esq.
Rich. Baggallay, Esq. | Sam. Gregson, Esq., M.P.
H. Bonham Bax, Esq. | A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq. | Louis Huth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq. | Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark W. Collet, Esq. | John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq. | Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart. | David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq. | Alex. Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq. | Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq. | Lestock P. Wilson, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras..........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .......... " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ....... " DENT & Co.
Shanghai .......... " DENT & Co.
Mauritius .......... " BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ......... " DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ....... " DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ..... " MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide ........... " ELDER & Co.
Sydney .............. " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin............. " DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

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**SARSAPARILLA.**
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*
Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.
*Caution.*—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.
It is not affected by Climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.
AGENTS.
Bombay.................. { TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah .................. { ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee................ BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree .................... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

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**IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.**—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.
BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.
B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—
*London Times.*—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."
*Examiner.*—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."
*Dispatch.*—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."
*Colliery Guardian.*—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."
BRYANT AND MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.
BRYANT AND MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.
BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.
BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

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**CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.**—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times,* July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet,* April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than
DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.
EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."
Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."
*Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.*
SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.
CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.
Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

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**TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.**—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—
Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.
These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

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**SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.**
Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

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**BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.**
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisites for the practice of Photography.
*To hand.*
Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kincar's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's " "
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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**MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.**
12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Gravatt's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 " Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 " Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
" " with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

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**RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper** Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Dangerous Diseases,—How many life-long maladies spring from neglecting trifling symptoms! The pimple, readily curable in the nursery, becomes, through carelessness, the irremediable torment of after life. With a knowledge of the curative powers of Holloway's Ointment and Pills those who fail to use them for extirpating the first seeds of hereditary ailments will have to bear the punishment resulting from their folly. Holloway's remedies will remove eruptions of the skin, scorbutic diseases, and scrofula, and heal every description of ulcer, sore, wound or abrasion. By the use of Holloway's excellent, speedy, and safe medicaments, much pain and immense expense will be saved, and a great benefit be conferred on the present and succeeding generations.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.**
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,
10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
15 " " Madapollams.
15 " " Jacconets.
10 " " T. Cloth.
7 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
9 " White and Grey Dhoties.
10 " White Long Cloth.
12 Casks Railway Grease.
AT 2 P. M.
A first-rate English-built Sociable complete, with a first class Arab Horse and Harness.
A very light Phaeton with a pair of very serviceable and handsome little Deccan Ponies, with Silver-mounted Harness.
A handsome English-built light Dog-Cart with a Bay Horse and Plated-mounted Harness.
A light double-seated Phaeton.

SALE OF SUNDRY IRON TOOLS, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown on Duncan Road, close to Alladin Jeewajee, Tent Merchant, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s premises, by order of Cadurbhoy Alladin, on account of the Estate of the late Mr. John McAvoy, sundry Iron Tools, &c., consisting of Crabs, round and flat Bar Iron, Anvils, Crowbars, Bellows, Iron Hoops, Cart Wheels, Jack Screws, Ropes, Bolts and Nuts, Saws, Sheet Iron Casting, Cart and Carriage Spring, round Saws, 2 and 3 Sheeve Blocks, Lorry Wheels, Hammers, Garry Axles, Sootkees, Wooden Doors and Windows, Scales, Triangular Stands, &c. &c.
TERMS OF SALE—30 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.
Two beautiful Miniature Drawing-room Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, from a first class maker.
Bombay, 19th April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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**RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.**
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at his Room, No. 8, Meadow Street, sundry Effects of deceased persons.
ALSO,
To close an account, several pairs of gilted Vases of different kinds, a quantity of Snuff Boxes of different patterns, Pictures, Coloured Wall Papers, and variety of other articles.
ALSO,
A large Blackwood Cashier's Counter, on account of concerned.

BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 19th April 1866.

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**DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 1**, Forbes Street.
AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT CUMBALLA HILL.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence Cumballa Hill, the property of R. Hannay, Esq. (proceeding to Europe); all of Plated, and Glassware, and Carved Furniture, the same consisting of a set of best flowered Arabic Pattern Glassware, Decanters, &c., a Green and Gold Dinner Set, a handsome Blue and Gilt Dessert Set for 18 persons, a Plate Chest completely furnished with every usual article by "Mappin Brothers," best Sheffield Plates, &c, Candlesticks, Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Hotwater Plates, and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as a set of Dining Table for 30 persons, Sideboards, Cellerette, Chair, Screens, Hatstands, Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, double and single Wallshades, Plated 3 light Tucker's Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, Conversation, Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Easy and Priedieu Chairs, English Brussels Carpets, Chiffoniers, Book Cases, Whatnots, Sofa and Card Tables, handsome Carved Devonport Writing Table, Engravings in Maple and other Frames, Blackwood 4 post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Writing Tables, Glass-door Cupboards, Wardrobes, Presses, Mahogany Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Iron Treasury Chest, Clocks, Timepieces, Dispense and Cooking Utensils, a few Books, &c. &c.
AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of),
An excellent C. Spring Canoe Barouche in good order, by the well known makers Lawrie and Marners, with a pair of very handsome Grey Australian Horses, perfectly quiet and well accustomed to hill work, and a set of double Harness.
A nearly new Miniature Brougham by "Kesterton."
A first-rate Grey Arab Brougham Horse.
A pair of handsome Chesnut Arab Horses in good condition, &c.
Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THE CONSIGNMENTS OF FIRST CLASS PARIS ROSEWOOD AND OAK, GILT, ORNAMENTAL, AND USEFUL FURNITURE, BRONZE STATUARY, VASES AND FIGURES, ROUND AND ALABASTER CLOCKS, AN ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS, BILLIARD TABLE AND LAMPS, GARDEN FURNITURE, LARGE AND SMALL PIER GLASSES IN RICH GILT FRAMES, RICH ENGLISH OIL, FLOOR AND VELVET CARPETS, &c., &c.
On MONDAY the 23rd, and on TUESDAY the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, on each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large consignment of First-class Fancy Goods and Furniture, &c.; the same comprises Drawingroom, Fancy and Gilt Chairs, with carved backs of the newest designs, with Spring Seats, and covered with yellow Silk and Figured Worsted Damask, Easy, Montague, and Low Chairs, "Munich Pattern," Divan, and Half-backed Couches with Spring Seats, and handsome Yellow, Green, and Figured Damask Mahogany Rocking Chairs, Console Tables with Marble Slabs and Mirrors, Canterbury Whatnots, Pendiments fitted with partitions for Music, Top Drawers and Brass Railings, handsome large and small Pier Glasses and Mirrors in rich Gilt Frames, Bronze Fountains and Figures of various descriptions, Round and Alabaster Clocks, Ormolue Candlesticks under Glass Domes and Stands, a magnificent 8 day Clock, showing the days of week, month, strikes the quarter on Bells, with Music, and Dancing Dolls, also Rising and Setting of the Moon, by "A. B. Savory and Sons," London, Rosewood Washhand Table with Closet and Marble Top, Writing Tables with Mirrors and Drawers, elegant Carved Gilt Ottomans with Green and Yellow Silk Damask and Spring Seats, handsome Presses with Plate Glass Doors and Drawers, Chiffoniers with Marble Tops, Sofa, Tables, an Oakwood Billiard Table complete with Balls, Cues, marking Board, &c., with Ormolue Lamp and Porcelain Reflectors, &c., English 4-posts and Bronze Bedsteads of different patterns and shapes, large and small Silvered Glass Globes of sizes on Iron Stands, Bronze Garden Benches and Chairs of various colours and patterns, Engravings in Gilt Frames, handsome Painted large and small sized Bird Cages, Child's Perambulators with and without Horses, Gilt Mouldings, Rich Brussels, Velvet Pile, and Oil Floor Carpets, and sundry miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.
Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON AND HORSE, &c., AT TANK BUNDER ROAD.
On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction in a Tent at Tank Bunder Road, (the property of a Gentleman breaking up his establishment,) the same consisting of Glass, a neat Dinner Set, Plated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Toastrack, Candlesticks, &c., and the Furniture carved Circular and Dining Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Easy Chairs, Screens, Hanging and Table Lamps, Carpets, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Table, Presses, Wardrobes, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense articles, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
One second-hand Phaeton with a strong serviceable Bay Horse and Harness.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday the 23rd instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.
On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction the valuable Household Furniture, Brougham, Horses, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of T. C. ANSTEY, Esq. (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, Malabar Hill.
The full particulars will appear hereafter.
AT 1 P. M.
1 Miniature Brougham (made to order), with a Grey Arab Horse, and set of Plated-mounted Harness.
A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses. &c.
A handsome Grey Riding Horse, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SQUARE PIANO AND HARMONIUM, &c., AT THE "MORLEY HALL," UPPER COLABA.
On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction at the "Morley Hall," Upper Colaba, all the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, best Square Pianoforte, Harmonium, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th April 1866.

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**PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,**
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
*Purveyors to the Queen,*
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
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